Three Parts
With Review of Books and Art

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,109. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: FAIR, WARMER.

Stock Market—Strong and active.

Wheat, 87¾; corn, 30⅞; cotton, 8¼.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 6.

Court Calendars.—Page 6.

Business Troubles.—Page 6.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 12.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

The semi-annual reception of the New-York Juvenile Asylum was held yesterday. The inmates gavean entertainment.—Page 8.

Some notable aquarelles are in the exhibition of the Water Color Club which opens to-day. A press view was given yesterday.—Page 3.

William Jennings Bryan has declined the position of manager of the law department of Siegel-Cooper Company at a salary of $25,000.—Page 8.

A three-year-old child started a fire in a Vesey Street house yesterday, and he, with his uncle, had a narrow escape from death.—Page 9.

Wheat advanced sharply on the Chicago market yesterday, scoring a rise of 4 cents over Wednesday's closing prices.—Page 3.

More than $300,000 in gold arrived here yesterday from Havana and Mexico; 532,000 ounces of silver will be shipped to Europe to-day—Page. 8.

The National Democrats in Jersey City declare their intention of keeping their organization and of warring against the machine Democrats.

Three exciting golf contests took place yesterday on the St. Andrew's Links, near Yonkers. Douglass won in the match with "Willie" Dunn.

The Chinese Evangelical Band will hold a bazaar at 17 Doyers Street next week, the object being to raise money for a Chinese Christian chapel.—Page 7.

Mr. Bryan issued an address yesterday in which he told his followers that the cause of bimetallism would surely triumph four years hence.—Page 3.

Henry Worden evolved a brilliant scheme for swindling by means of forged checks. He got his checks into wrong envelopes, and his arrest followed.—Page 9.

Frederick Bollenbeck, a Primary School pupil, tried to stab his teacher with a penknife in Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday, when she attempted to correct him.—Page 9.

Since the victory of sound money savings banks' deposits are growing each day. Several of these institutions lost over 6 per cent. of their customers before election day.—Page 9.

John R. Chapman was refused admission to two Brooklyn hospitals when in a dying condition, because he was suffering from alcoholism. The Coroner is investigating the matter.—Page 6.

Assemblymen Nixon of Chautauqua, O'Grady of Monroe, and Sherer of Albany County have announced their candidacy for the office of Speaker of the New-York Assembly.—Page 2.

A contest for the position of minority leader is in sight among the Democratic Assemblymen-elect. Thomas F. Donnelly, Daniel E. Quinn, and Patrick F. Trainor are candidates.—Page 2.

Dr. John J. Halsey of Cambridgeport, L. I., has brought a suit for false imprisonment against those who accused him of stealing a horse which he claims he bought from a stranger.—Page 6.

Two masked men tried to rob the Champion Restaurant, 155 Bowery, early yesterday morning. One of them carried a revolver. They were frightened away by the cashier and two waiters.—Page 9.

The appointment of a receiver for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad by the First District Court of Kansas on Thursday was a State proceeding under a law forbidding alien ownership of land.—Page 6.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City and Aaron S. Baldwin, who was the Republican candidate for Sheriff, will demand a recount of the Hudson County vote. They charge that fraud was practiced in Hoboken and Union Hill.

A guard of a dozen patrolmen was placed in the neighborhood of The Richmond Times office Thursday night because it was feared that the Democratic young men who were celebrating might do mischief, but they did not.—Page 3.

Negotiations between the Manhattan Elevated and Metropolitan Traction magnates for the organization of a new company to operate both companies, have been resumed. George Gould and Russell Sage favor the plan.—Page 9.

President Cleveland, President-elect McKinley, and Vice President-elect Hobart are among the guests expected at the annual banquet of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, which will be held the latter part of this month.—Page 9.

Much confusion attended the official count of the vote in Delaware, and the militia was held in reserve to be used in case of riot. When the count was completed it was found that the McKinley Electors and a Democratic Legislature has been chosen.—Page 2.

At London yesterday Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco was found guilty of shoplifting and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, though specialists testified that she was mentally irresponsible. Her husband, who had been indicted with her, was exonerated from all blame.—Page 9.

Charles Eschert, the leader of the woman's orchestra at Atlantic Garden, rode from City Hall to Harlem on a horse that drew a buggy, because he lost his wager on Bryan. Charles Donnelly paid the penalty of being a Bryanite by wheeling Charles Hall all over the election district where both reside.—Page 8.

Lighthouses of the World.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Naval Hydrographic Office has issued the first volume on the lights of the world for the benefit of mariners. The present volume covers the Western Hemisphere including the east and west coasts of North and South America, with the exception of the United States, which is under the supervision of the United States Lighthouse Board, and includes the West India and Pacific Islands. On seventy large pages the data for each light have been tabulated for convenience of navigators, and at a glance may be seen the name, location, geographical position, height above sea level, distance visible, description, fog signals, and remarks regarding course to be steered for each lighthouse or light vessel in this half of the world, the number being 797.

Rutgers College Anniversary.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 6.—Rutgers College will celebrate its one hundred and thirtieth anniversary Nov. 10. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. John K. Allen of the class of 1865, and Prof. Edward A. Bowser of the class of 1868. An informal reception will be given to Garret A. Hobart of the class of 1863, Vice President-elect of the United States.

Minister Cooper Arrives.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 6.—The steamer Miowera arrived this evening, having among her passengers Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper of Hawaii, who is to make a three-months' tour of Canada and the United States. Mrs. and Miss Larke, wife and daughter of the Canadian Commissioner in Australia, are also among the passengers.

FOUR STATES IN DOUBT

BOTH SIDES STILL LAY CLAIM TO KENTUCKY'S VOTE.

The Official Count Necessary to Determine the Result of Tuesday's Election—South Dakota Believed to be for McKinley—Tennessee Claimed by Both Sides, but the Official Count Expected to Show a Safe Republican Majority.

McKinley has 260 electoral votes in States where the result of the voting last Tuesday is certainly known. Bryan has received 155 votes, and 32, in four States, are claimed by both parties.

If the final count gives all the doubtful States to Bryan, McKinley will still have seventy-three votes more than Bryan. The four doubtful States are Kentucky, Tennessee, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

KENTUCKY—The Republican State Chairman claims the State for McKinley by a plurality of about 500. Democratic Chairman Johnson claims it for Bryan by about 1,000. The canvass by the official board will probably be needed to determine the result. This board is Republican.

TENNESSEE—The Democrats are claiming Tennessee for Bryan by from 8,000 to 20,000. The Republicans maintain that the portions of the State yet to be heard from will give the twelve Electoral votes to McKinley.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—The result is not certain, and an official count may be necessary to determine whether McKinley or Bryan has secured the four Electoral votes of the State.

WYOMING—A few counties are yet to be heard from. On the returns thus far reported, the Republicans claim that the three Electoral votes will be given to McKinley by a plurality of a few hundred.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—The official count of the vote of Kentucky, as far as it has been reported, has brought McKinley's plurality down to a matter of about 200 votes. The result is so close, therefore, that further estimates are but random ones until the official vote of every county has been received. Even then, the State Canvassing Board, which is Republican, may undertake to go behind the results announced by the county boards.

There are sufficient points raised by both sides, intimating frauds, to justify this, but if McKinley is shown to have a plurality it will hardly be attempted.

The Court of Appeals some years ago, when it was Democratic, ruled that this might be done, so the Republicans have every weapon with which to work, backed by Democratic authority.

It is thought in some quarters that the vote of the State is going to stand 12 to 1. In some counties the head of the Electoral ticket leads the other twelve by more than 100 votes. Kash and Smith, the first Electors on the Republican and Democratic tickets respectively, are running ahead of the other Electors on the official count, and no matter which way the State goes the electoral vote is likely to be divided. This results from the fact that a large number of voters placed the cross opposite the name of the first Elector, instead of under the party device. The Canvassing Board has ruled in these cases that the vote should count only for one Elector, notwithstanding the evident intention of the voter.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 6.—Major P. P. Johnston, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, in an interview to-night, said:

"I am not ready to congratulate Chairman Roberts on having carried the State for McKinley, for I believe the State has gone for Bryan. My information has been very thorough and, I think, trustworthy, and upon it I base the opinion that the State has given Bryan about 1,000 majority.

"The returns were canvassed by the proper officials to-day, and in all the counties heard from mistakes have been discovered in the original figures. Some of these errors are very large, and Bryan has all the best of them so far."

Chairman Johnston says he has information from Woodford County that in a precinct which gave a large Republican majority the clerk of election did not sign any of the ballots before 1 o'clock, and that when the error was discovered the ballot box was broken open and the ballots signed. He has received numerous telegrams to-day from different parts of the State, and hopes yet that Bryan has carried Kentucky.

The following statement was issued at 10 o'clock by Chairman Roberts of the State Committee: "Official returns from 100 counties, and unofficial from the remaining 19, give Kentucky to McKinley by 475 majority, practically conceded. We have won after a desperate, fighting finish."

Col. Breckinridge will contest the election of Evan Settle, the free-silverite who ran against him for Congress, and who, on the face of the returns, carried the district by 1,400. The grounds for the contest will be the open violation of the election law by holding a primary election at the same time the regular election was held. If the courts fail to sustain this law, Col. Breckinridge thinks he can prove that a great deal of fraud was committed in Owen, Scott, Franklin, and Henry Counties, and he will attempt to have enough precincts thrown out in these counties to elect him.

Now that it seems certain the Republicans will have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and it being equally certain that Gov. Bradley will call an extra session, there is much interest over the coming contest for the United States Senatorship. The Republicans are not united on St. John Boyle, who was nominated by their caucus last Winter after Dr. Hunter withdrew. Many of them are clamoring for Gov. Bradley, because he carried the State last year and for the further reason that he made such a vigorous campaign for McKinley throughout the State this Fall. Boyle claims that he is still the Republican candidate, and that he will insist on the Republican members of the Legislature casting their votes for him, as he feels that the action of the caucus last Winter nominating him is as binding on the Republican members elected Tuesday as if they had been present at the caucus. Boyle's friends say that Gov. Bradley has pledged him his support as long as he is the Republican candidate.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 6.—Taylor, (Dem.,) has been elected Governor by 6,000 plurality, though these figures may be slightly increased or diminished by the official count. The Bryan Electors will receive probably 20,000 plurality. Moon, (Silver Dem.,) carries the Third Congressional District by 2,500 majority.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 6.—Complete returns upon which may be based certain results of the election in Tennessee may not be available for three or four days, but those already received indicate Republican success, though the Democrats claim the State by 8,000. Both sides are playing a waiting game in sending in returns. Taking the official returns so far as received and Democratic calculations for the remaining and they overcome the plurality of 32,000 given Cleveland in 1892. The Democrats lose 8,000 in West Tennessee, as compared with 1892, and 1,000 in Middle Tennessee, while in East Tennessee the Republicans show an increased majority of from 20,000 to 25,000, the lower figure being admitted by the Democrats.

Josiah Patterson, (Sound Money Democrat,) for Congress, has mandamused the Sheriff of Fayette County, where wholesale frauds are reported, to such extent as to give Carmack, (Free Silver Democrat,) for Congress, a majority on the face of the returns in this district.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 6.—At 10 o'clock to-night South Dakota's votes on Presidential Electors are tied, and an official count will be required to determine the result. The Republican managers have closed their office with the above declaration.

Any claim of the Populists that this State is for Bryan is not justified by the returns. Corrections and changes in the three precincts not yet heard from may give the Electors to either Bryan or McKinley.

The Republican candidates for Congressmen and Governor ran ahead of the Electors by several hundred votes, so far as heard from, and they may have safe majorities.

WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 6.—Returns in this State give Bryan 9,316; McKinley, 9,205; Osborne, (Dem.,) for Congress, 9,364; Mondell, (Rep.,) 9,016; Corn, (Dem.,) for Chief Justice, 9,172; Groesbeck, (Rep.,) 9,068. Fifty-seven precincts, casting 1,400 votes, are yet to be heard from. Twelve of these precincts are normally Democratic and forty-five Republican. It is estimated the complete vote will give the entire Republican ticket a small plurality.

WILL DELAY RECIPROCITY.

The Canadian Government Waiting for McKinley's Inauguration.

OTTAWA, Canada, Nov. 6.—The present Ministry, it is asserted, is pledged to send delegates to Washington to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and it is said Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce; W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and W. Paterson, Controller of Customs, will make this matter part of their work in connection with revision of the tariff.

The chief organ of the Dominion Government announces to-day that as the election in the United States has changed the Administration at Washington, no attempt will be made to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States until next March, or more probably after the close of the next session of Parliament, when the new Administration at Washington will be firmly established.

There appears to be little doubt in the minds of well-informed politicians that the chief object of Sir Charles Tupper's visit to England is for the purpose of using every possible means to secure the recall of Lord Aberdeen from the Governor Generalship of Canada. Sir Charles delivered an address before the Liberal Conservative Club of Montreal yesterday, and a good part of his speech was devoted to a severe criticism of Lord Aberdeen's conduct at the time the late Government resigned.

David and Grace Henderson Divorced.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—David Henderson, the theatrical manager, got a decree of divorce from Grace Roth Henderson to-day. She is playing an engagement in this city with "Under the Polar Star" Company.

The charge against her is infidelity. George Alexander Ballantine of New-York, son of a Newark (N. J.) brewer, was named co-respondent. Henderson alleges that Mrs. Henderson visited Paris with Ballantine. Henderson did not ask for custody of their only child.

Springfield's Postmaster Removed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President to-day removed from office R. M. Ridgeley, Postmaster at Springfield, Ill., and appointed Charles A. Keyes to the vacancy. Mr. Ridgeley took an active part in the recent campaign on the Bryan side.

M. J. Hickey was appointed Postmaster at Raritan, N. J., vice Patrick Burns, deceased.

The President Denies a Pardon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President, in denying a pardon in the case of Douglas and Ida Mitchell, sentenced respectively to four and two and a half years in the Ohio penitentiary for sending obscene photographs and literature through the mails, indorsed the papers as follows: "The offense of scattering obscene pictures among our people is so detestable and its tendency so dangerous to that cleanly moral sentiment essential to our welfare that I am determined to exercise great care against impeding its suppression."

Scared Him into Opening His Safe.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Two masked men last night bound "Nate" Hunsicker, proprietor of a saloon, drilled a hole in his safe, filled it with dynamite, and then, leaning Hunsicker up against the door, threatened to explode the charge if he did not open the safe. Hunsicker weakened and worked the combination. The robbers secured about $200.

Comet Medal Awarded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The comet medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, founded by Joseph A. Donahoe, has been awarded to M. Giacobini of the observatory at Nice, France, for his discovery of an unexpected comet on Sept. 4, 1896.

FIERCE GALE ON THE LAKES.

Many Small Vessels Wrecked—Fears for Old Ships.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—One of the most severe wind storms that Buffalo in her years of experience with Autumnal gales ever felt struck this city about 8 o'clock last night and lasted with increasing fury until early this morning.

As a result of the gale and the fierceness of the storm on the lake front, the lumber barge C. L. Young is wrecked on Horseshoe Reef; the canal boats Rawlins and May Sidway have pounded to pieces on the rock above off Georgia Street, and the barge Sam Flint is on the sand bar near the lighthouse pier. Two mules on board the Sidway were drowned and but for the plucky and almost hopeless fight of the life-saving crew the crew of the Young would have been lost.

What other damage has been done is conjectural now. A fleet of steel canal boats due here from Cleveland yesterday morning have not been heard from, and fears are felt that they have gone down. Many barges, consorts, and transports are on the lake, and what fate overtook the older and worn-out vessels remains a mystery.

The storm did much damage on land. Telegraph and telephone wires were ripped down and tangled up so that this morning the service of both was interrupted.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Portions of a vessel's bulwarks came ashore near here, indicating the loss of some sort of craft, but there was nothing about the wreckage that would tend to identification.

SANDUSKY, Ohio., Nov. 6.—A gill-net boat containing three men is missing from this port, and it is supposed to have gone down in Lake Erie. No small boat could outlive the storm that raged all day yesterday. The lost men are George and Jacob Voight and Henry Maher. All leave families. Four scows engaged in Government work were blown into the lake and sunk with valuable machinery.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—According to advices received by the life-saving service, the schooner A. J. McBrier stranded early this morning off Point Hope, Mich., Lake Huron. The crew and a family of ten were landed by the life-saving crew.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 6.—The schooners Petrie and Magdelena, lumber laden, for this port, left Ludington Wednesday morning and were last seen Wednesday night by the crew of the schooner Dunham, fifteen miles off Holland. The storm struck them soon after, and much anxiety is felt for their safety. Both are old boats and would stand but little sea.

FIGURED THE COMBINATION.

Safe Opened by a Mathematical and Key-Making Burglar.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 6.—P. M. Welsh this morning found that a hole had been cut in the glass door of his coal office in Burnett Street. The spring lock had been pushed back and the blind drawn down.

Inside, Mr. Welsh found the door of his safe, a fireproof box three feet high and two and a half feet wide, open. A brass key was sticking in the door of the cash compartment inside the safe, and $260 was gone. Alfred Burnett, the bookkeeper, came. He saw sheets of office paper covered with figures, and after studying them he pointed out to Mr. Welsh that some one, the burglar no doubt, had started with these numbers and by a series of equations had arrived at a concluding number. Mr. Welsh said that the number was the combination to the safe.

No one knew the combination of the safe except Mr. Welsh himself. None of his employes ever knew it or had any chance to learn it, as he always carried it by memory and not by memorandum.

There were marks on one corner of the desk which showed where a file had scraped it while the burglar was making the false key for the cash box. The remains of the wax with which a detail of the lock had been obtained were found on the floor. Two blanks, one spoiled and one unused, were found on the floor.

The calculations were neatly and properly done, and at no place did the calculator make a mistake which he had to correct.

The Dalles Locks Opened.

THE DALLES, Oregon, Nov. 6.—The Government locks around the Cascades in the Columbia River were opened yesterday. The Dalles put on holiday colors, and excursion trains and boats from Portland and other points brought many visitors and various Government, marine, county, and railroad officials to the city. The locks have been under construction for about three years, and cost over $3,800,000.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are fair and warmer.

The pressure is low in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the upper lake region and in the Upper Mississippi Valley; it is high in the South Atlantic States, and a large area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has risen throughout the lake region and South Atlantic States, and generally west of the Mississippi River.

The temperature is lower on the Atlantic Coast and on the Rocky Mountain slope; it is higher in the central valleys.

Rain has fallen in New-England, the Middle States, and the lake region, and snow in the northern Rocky Mountain districts.

The weather conditions will be threatening in the Mississippi Valley, and light precipitation may occur also in the upper lake region. Fair weather will prevail throughout the Atlantic States and in the northern Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature will fall in the Mississippi Valley and rise slightly in the Atlantic States. Cold northerly winds will continue on the Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	50	50	55
6 A. M.	49	46	50
9 A. M.	48	44	51
12 M.	51	50	53
4 P. M.	56	55	55
6 P. M.	54	50	53
9 P. M.	49	49	51
12 P. M.	46	47	48

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1895	54
Corresponding date for last twenty years	49

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 8, Column 7.

FIRING UP IDLE FACTORIES

NUMBED BUSINESS IN ALL THE STATES REVIVES.

Steel Plants in Pennsylvania, Car Works in Illinois, Cloth Mills in New-England Cities, and a Variety of Manufactures in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Elsewhere Resume—Low Money Rates in Hartford—Heavy Wholesale Orders.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Special dispatches indicate a revival in business throughout the Ohio Valley, as well as here. The Big Four, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Baltimore and Ohio Railways have ordered their shops opened and enlarged forces at those already running.

The car works at Mount Vernon, Ill., have an order for 300 cars from the Louisville and Nashville Road, and have resumed work.

The Niles Tool Works and other shops at Hamilton announce increased forces.

Furnaces at Ironton, Ashland, and other river towns announce that they will go in blast soon, but no dates are given.

The Griffith Wood Works and the Powell Brass Works, both large concerns, employing many men, announce that they will resume at once.

The big cooper shops at Raridon, Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railway, have resumed work to their full capacity.

One, and probably two, of the idle mills of the Addyston Pipe Company, this county, will start in full as soon as repairs now in progress can be completed.

The Burgess Iron Works, at Portsmouth, which have been working a short force, announce they will employ a full force immediately.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 6.—There are many indications here of a revival of business. Two factories, the Harbach Furniture Company and the Shearman Woolen Mills, which have been closed, will be opened immediately.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 6.—Ball Brothers' glass works will start immediately an additional factory, and give 500 extra men employment.

Every department of the Indiana Iron Works will be in operation next Monday as the result of an increased number of orders. It has been running but one week in ten days the past year, and will now add 600 men.

Several other factories will start up soon with full forces.

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The Stillwell-Bierce Company, manufacturer of hydraulic presses, has given out a large order for printing, and the Barney & Smith car works will begin operations at once with a force of 2,000 men.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The furnaces at Hubbard and Lowellville were lighted yesterday. The large steel plant will be put in operation. Several other mills resumed work to-day.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 6.—The Wabash shops which have been working but three days a week all Summer began yesterday working a full force six days a week.

The furniture factory which has been working half time and half force all Summer will start a full force Monday morning. About 300 men are affected altogether.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The large plant of King, Gilbert & Warner, at Steelton, a suburb of this city, resumed operations yesterday, and 1,000 heads of families are at work. Several days ago the firm posted a notice to the effect that the works would resume if McKinley should be elected, as they had many orders contingent on that result. The plant will enter at once upon the manufacture of tin, and next Monday a full force will begin to work at full time at the furnace which turns out pig iron.

Many other firms here are resuming or increasing their force to meet contingent orders which have been pigeon-holed.

STARTS FACTORIES IN NEW-YORK.

Binghamton Greatly Benefited by McKinley's Election.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The election of McKinley has been almost magical in its effect upon business in this city. Local wholesalers and manufacturers had thousands of dollars of orders, all or a part of which were to be canceled if Bryan should be elected.

Among manufacturers who have been running their factories on part time or who have been closed altogether and will start at once on full time with a full complement of hands are the following: Crandall, Stone & Co., silver platers and manufacturers of carriage hardware; Bundy Manufacturing Company, time recorders, and Larabee & Co., carriage and sleigh manufacturers.

Six of the big cigar manufacturers will begin Monday with full forces of men to run on full time.

Weed & Co., tanners, who employ 800 hands, and send goods all over the world, have thousands of dollars of orders which were received conditional upon the election.

Gen. E. F. Jones, scale manufacturer, who employed a small village of men, is filling a great many orders for goods ordered on condition of McKinley's election.

Many smaller factories, employing from 25 to 100 hands, are preparing to run with extra help and on full time as a result of the election.

Manufacturers and merchants generally will pay their help to-morrow in gold. The banks have been paying out gold since Tuesday.

Increases Railroad Activity.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—President A. E. Stillwell of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad said to-day that he at once would put 1,500 men at work constructing a connection with the Gulf of Mexico, a work which has been delayed for a long time.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 6.—The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company to-day ordered that two of the eleven sections on their road ordered closed on account of light business be reopened. It is said the others will be reopened soon. The wholesale houses here have started out their men, many of whom have not visited their territories for months.

Rhode Island Factories Opening.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Nov. 6.—The River Spinning Company's factory, after months of alternate periods of idleness and short time, started Wednesday morning on full time.

The large cotton mills at Slatersville will start on full time next Monday morning and run to full capacity.

The officers of the Glenark Knitting Company, in this city, said to be the largest knit goods plant in the country, which has been running several hours daily overtime for a month past, said to-day that owing to the way orders were coming in, it was expected to begin soon to run all night.

Industrial conditions generally are much improved over those prevailing two months ago.

Commercial Travelers Busy.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Railroad ticket agents report that during the last twenty-four hours a great number of commercial travelers have left the city to solicit orders for their houses. There is a general revival of business in all manufacturing concerns, and it is estimated that in the starting up of iron mills, factories, and other establishments which have been idle during the Summer, at least 4,000 men have found employment.

Good Effect in Connecticut.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 6.—Greenwood's cotton mills, in New-Hartford, employing 600 hands, recently closed pending the result of the election, have resumed operations on full time.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 6.—No manufacturing concern here is expecting an immediate boom, but all are looking for large orders by the end of the month, requiring more hands and full time. In Portland the quarry companies are getting ready for a big rush in the Spring. Everywhere confidence is restored and money is easier.

The Carnegie Company Reaching Out.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 6.—The Carnegie Steel Company to-day decided to go forward at once with extensive improvements and additions to their plants, involving an expenditure of half a million dollars. The order includes the completion of two blast furnaces, work upon which stopped about three months since. It was also decided to complete the Butler and Pittsburg Road to the lakes, which the Carnegie Company was building, work on which was partially suspended. In addition to the other improvements mentioned, contracts amounting to a quarter of a million dollars were let.

Gold Plenty in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—There has been a steady flow of gold into the United States Sub-Treasury here since the election, averaging $45,000 daily. The gold deposited was originally withdrawn for hoarding. There is now about $1,750,000 in gold in the St. Louis Sub-Treasury, and the output is small.

Cheaper Money in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 6.—One of the results of McKinley's election in this city is that the city banks have reduced the rate of discount on short business paper to 6 per cent.

M'KINLEY WIRES BRYAN.

Thanks Him for Congratulations and Sends Good Wishes.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Major McKinley replied to the congratulatory dispatch that Mr. Bryan had sent by this telegram:

The Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:

I acknowledge the receipt of your courteous message of congratulation with thanks and beg you will receive my best wishes for your health and happiness.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles has sent the following letter to Major McKinley:

"It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you most sincerely upon the vindication of your dignified, statesmanlike course and the beauty and grandeur of your patriotic utterances in the glorious results that have been vouchsafed to the country and yourself by the loyal support of millions of the sovereign people.

"Nothing has occurred in our history since Appomattox that has given so much satisfaction and confidence in the patriotism, intelligence, and integrity of the American people as has this election not only to our own people, but also to the civilized world, who have been watching the result.

"I trust that you may be equally fortunate in drawing about you a council of the most eminent statesmen of the Nation in order that the era of your Administration may open a new epoch in the progress, prosperity, and general welfare of the Nation and all the people of our beloved land."

The Republicans all over the State will send large delegations to Canton to-morrow to assist in an old-time jollification meeting. Stark County will probably be represented by crowds from Massillon, Alliance, Carrollton, Minerva, and Navarre. A parade, to be reviewed by the President-elect, will be one of the features of the evening. After the parade an elaborate display of fireworks will close the demonstration.

A delegation of prominent Cincinnati men came to Canton late this afternoon to invite Major McKinley to be present at the annual dinner of the Commercial Club of Cincinnati Nov. 19.

Major McKinley thanked his callers heartily for the compliment of their visit and for the invitation they bore. He assured them it would give him great pleasure to go to Cincinnati, but that he had considered the matter of visiting large cities pretty carefully and had decided that, with the exception of the brief period he is to spend in Cleveland, he would not leave Canton till he went to Washington.

Major McKinley explained that some of his Chicago friends had urged him with great vehemence to visit their city, and said Cornelius N. Bliss and others were coming out to ask him to visit New-York. He said if he went to Cincinnati he would also have to go to the other places, and he would therefore be compelled to decline the invitation.

Major McKinley feels that he has a vast amount of labor to perform before the 4th of March, and he does not want to lose time or strength in going about the country. Unless the health of Mrs. McKinley should demand a change of air he will adhere to his determination to remain in Canton now as rigidly as he did before the election.

Chairman Hanna telegraphed Major McKinley this evening as follows: "The best information gives us Kentucky, California, and Wyoming."

MRS. W. H. VANDERBILT DEAD.

STRICKEN WITH HEART FAILURE AT SCARBOROUGH.

Was About to Take a Drive When the First Attack Came—Afterward Her Heart Suddenly Ceased to Beat—Her Family Scattered on Three Continents—Romantic Story of Her Life—Daughter of a Country Minister.

Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the country residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, at Scarborough, N. Y., of heart failure. She had suffered from a weak heart for several years, but her demise was entirely unexpected.

Mrs. Vanderbilt had been at Mrs. Shepard's house for about three weeks, and was present at the wedding of her granddaughter, Edith Shepard, to Ernesto Fabbri. About noon yesterday she dressed for her daily drive and appeared to be in good health. But just before the carriage arrived she had an attack of heart failure, and decided to abandon the drive. She went back up stairs, and about 1:30 o'clock her heart failed to act and in a moment she was dead. The end came painlessly.

Dr. Constant, a local physician, was summoned when the attack came, but his efforts to prolong life were unavailing. Dr. James W. McLane of 51 West Thirty-eighth Street, the family physician in New-York, was notified by telegraph. He hastened to Scarborough as fast as a special engine could convey him, but Mrs. Vanderbilt was dead when he arrived.

Family Was Scattered.

The only relatives with Mrs. Vanderbilt when she died were her daughter, Mrs. Shepard, and her sister, Mrs. Bromley. Cornelius Vanderbilt is at Newport convalescing from his recent attack of paralysis. He will be unable to go to Scarborough, but will come to New-York for the funeral. William K. Vanderbilt was in New-York. George Vanderbilt is at Biltmore, N. C., and Frederick was at Hyde Park, on the Hudson. Mrs. William D. Sloane, another daughter, is at Lenox, Mass.; Mrs. Seward Webb is at Shelbourne, Mrs. Fabbri is on her way to England, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly was at Madison, N. J., and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who was Gertrude Vanderbilt, is in Japan.

All members of the family who were near New-York arrived at Scarborough last evening. Chauncey M. Depew and James Hatmaker, Cornelius Vanderbilt's private secretary, went to Scarborough yesterday afternoon. Dr. Depew said last night that no arrangements for the funeral had been made. The body will probably be brought to New-York to-day, and the funeral will be held from the home, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, Monday or Tuesday. Definite arrangements for the funeral cannot be made until the members of the family meet. The body will be buried in the family vault, at New-Dorp, S. I.

The life of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt was one of Aladdinlike changes. She passed through every stage from a poor farmer's wife on Staten Island to a palace on Fifth Avenue and the distinction of being the wife of one of the wealthiest men in the world.

A Country Minister's Daughter.

Maria Louisa Kissam was born at Coeymans, a small village near Albany, in 1821. At the time of her death, therefore, she was seventy-five years of age. She was one of a number of children of the Rev. Samuel Kissam, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. Her girlhood was passed in Coeymans and at Cedar Hill, her father's native place. During her childhood she was carefully educated by her parents, and received a strict religious training. Her father died in Brooklyn in 1869.

She was married to William H. Vanderbilt in 1841. Her husband at that time was a clerk in the office of Dean, Robinson & Co., bankers in Wall Street, at a salary of $16 a week. The old Commodore took very little notice of either his son or his daughter-in-law. William was bound to "go to the dogs" anyway, he thought, and he did not intend to waste his substance and energy in trying to prevent the inevitable. The young people did not have sufficient means to furnish a house, so they boarded in East Broadway, which was then a very good part of the city, living happily on their small income.

The additional responsibility impelled the young husband to devote greater energies to business. Indeed, the firm was seriously considering the advisability of taking him into partnership, when he was obliged to give up indoor work on account of the failure of his health. His father, realizing that, unless he did something, his son would soon die, purchased for him a little farm at New-Dorp, S. I., and told him to make the best of it.

As a Farmer's Wife.

Thither the young wife accompanied her husband. They found the farm to be seventy acres of unimproved land. They were both ignorant of farm life, but together they undertook a calling which required patience, sagacity, economy, and untiring energy. The motto of the husband was never to attempt what he could not do, and never to fail where work would win. The wife, with a thrift inherited from her sturdy ancestors, aided him in every way. In these early struggles, William H. Vanderbilt often said, her influence was potent for great good, and to that influence he attributed much of his courage at this period of his life.

Under the combined efforts of the two the barren little farm was transformed and soon brought in a good income.

Life became easier for the young wife. Her husband, by his energy, soon had 350 acres under cultivation. Then came the reconciliation of the father and son. The Commodore at last believed there might be "something in William." From that time there was no more farm work for the young wife. Her husband was soon after made receiver for the insolvent Staten Island Railroad. So well did he handle this property that from one extreme the father went to the other. Nothing was too good for him. Position after position was given him, until, in the old age of the Commodore, William H. Vanderbilt was his father's confidential adviser—at his death the principal heir.

Her Method of Living.

During these changes the wife steadily devoted herself to her household and her increasing family of children. She was exceedingly simple in her mode of life. She rose early and after attending to her house-

hold duties spent most of her time in the care of her children. After they were married she took the same interest in her grandchildren, visiting them or having some of them brought to her every day. Before she became enfeebled she was accustomed to take a drive in Central Park every afternoon, accompanied by one of her daughters. She always dined very quietly and retired early.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was of a religious disposition and very regular in her attendance at St. Bartholomew's Church, Fifth Avenue. She was charitable, but in an unostentatious way. Her name seldom appeared in the list of the leading charities, but it is known that she contributed largely to them in a quiet manner. It is said she generally requested that her name should not be mentioned with her contributions.

Mrs. Vanderbilt had a comparatively small circle of intimate friends, although her circle of formal acquaintances was necessarily large. Of her friends, those of her early married life were the closest. She never cared for society. It was only when her daughters became young ladies that she participated in social life at all. When her daughters married she cast off the formal social ties.

Mrs. Vanderbilt leaves, surviving her, eight children: Cornelius and William K., the heads of the family; Frederick W., George W., Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, and Mrs. Seward Webb.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Fortune.

Although enjoying a very large income, Mrs. Vanderbilt was not unusually wealthy in her own right. The major portion of her wealth was hers in trust only. She had the use of it for her life alone. William H. Vanderbilt, by his will, divided an estate of about $200,000,000. Of this sum he left $5,000,000 to each of his eight children for life, in trust for their heirs. An additional $5,000,000 was left to each absolutely, with the sole reservation that that amount should not come into the possession of his youngest daughter until she attained the age of thirty. In addition to this fund, $2,000,000 was given to Cornelius Vanderbilt, his oldest son, and a like sum to William H. Vanderbilt, Jr., a favorite grandson and namesake. He then disposed of $40,000 in two legacies and the income of $800,000 to sixteen persons. The charitable bequests amounted in all to $1,200,000.

To Mrs. Vanderbilt he left his palatial home, Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, with its treasures of furniture, ornaments and works of art, together with his stables and horses, during the term of her natural life. At her death this was to go to George Vanderbilt in trust for his heirs. If George Vanderbilt dies leaving no male heir to survive him, the property thus disposed of will, since the death of William H. Vanderbilt, Jr., go to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Mrs. Vanderbilt also received an annuity of $200,000, for which purpose a fund was set aside. She had the power to dispose by will of $500,000 of this fund.

The operation of the will of William H. Vanderbilt then will dispose of all the estate enjoyed by Mrs. Vanderbilt, with the exception of such personal property as she may have possessed, the $500,000, and any accumulations of her annuity.

TELLER TALKS OF 1900.

Bimetallism, He Says, Will Win in That Year.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 6.—Senator H. M. Teller, who has been campaigning in Illinois for over two months for Bryan and free silver, returned home to-day. He did not care to discuss the measure of his success in the "Sucker State," but in speaking on the general result he denounced the corporations, trusts, and New-York press as the factors which brought about the defeat of the Democratic-Populist candidate.

Among other things, he said:

"I do not think the Republican Party will do anything for silver during the coming four years. The declaration of the St. Louis platform amounts to nothing with a limitation put upon it.

"During the next four years I expect to see the Republican Party abandon all pretense to a desire to secure International bimetallism, and the contest will hereafter be made between the gold standard supporters and the organized hosts of bimetallism. I think that four years from now the people will be sufficiently educated to understand the dangers of the gold standard.

"The party that stands for bimetallism in 1900 by the United States alone will be successful."

Regarding State politics, Mr. Teller declined to talk at length, but said he had no doubt as to his re-election.

LELAND AND MORRILL FIGHT.

Both of the Kansas Republicans Want a Cabinet Position.

TOPEKO, Kan., Nov. 6.—Gov. Morrill and National Committeeman Leland, who had suspended hostilities after the former's renomination in August, have come into collision again on account of Morrill's candidacy for the Secretaryship of Agriculture.

For months it has been the intention of Leland's friends to ask for his appointment as Secretary of the Interior.

The announcement, therefore, of Morrill's candidacy for a place in the Cabinet comes as a great surprise. Mr. Morrill has no following since his defeat for Governor last Tuesday, but his ambition to become Secretary of Agriculture may cause a factional fight sufficiently troublesome to prevent Mr. Leland from getting anything.

THE GOLDEN SCEPTER FAILS.

Liabilities of the Montana Mining Company, $285,000.

MISSOULA, Mont., Nov. 6.—The Golden Scepter Mining Company, at Quigley, has assigned, with $285,000 liabilities.

Assets are estimated at $500,000, consisting of the company's mines and its vast incomplete mills, electric power works, railroad, &c.

The company has spent this year nearly $400,000 in opening its mines and building its works, and the failure is alleged to be on account of inability to get enough money to finish the works with.

M'KINLEY TO ENGLAND.

His Message Is "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Telegraph will tomorrow publish an interview had by its correspondent at Canton, Ohio, with President-elect McKinley. Mr. McKinley was asked to send a message to England. He replied:

"Not directly from me, but you may say that no words will better express my feelings toward England than 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'"

The correspondent says he was charmed by Mr. McKinley's genial and cordial manner, adding that nobody in such a position could be more unaffected and unassuming.

Three Drowned in Avoiding a Train.

OLD FORGE, Penn., Nov. 6.—Mrs. J. McCarthy of Scranton, who had been visiting at the home of her daughter here, started on foot to take a trolley car to go to Hyde Park. She was accompanied by her two granddaughters, May and Margaret Clinch, aged two and four years, respectively. While crossing an open bridge on the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad which spans the Lackawanna River a train approached. All three became frightened, and, in trying to escape being struck by the engine, they fell into the stream below, and were drowned.

TROUBLE OVER THE COUNT

RIOTS NARROWLY AVERTED AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Troops Held at Their Armories for Some Hours—McKinley Gets the State, but the Democrats Will Elect the Senator—Virginia's Count Shows a Big Bryan Majority—Three Democratic Congressmen from Pennsylvania.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6.—The counting up of the returns for this county was finished by the men on the adding machines at 7:30 o'clock this evening. No disorder occurred after 3 o'clock this morning.

Before that time there was a lively fight over the returns of the Fourth District of the Sixth Ward, Wilmington, which increased the vote of John T. Dickey, (Dem.,) for Representative, from 84, as reported, to 107. Fred E. Bach, representing the Republican Committee, objected so strenuously that he was ejected outside of the bar within which the members of the board were seated.

Matters finally assumed such a serious phase that at 1:30 o'clock this morning the local members of the National Guard were called to their armory. It was alleged that Democrats were attempting to count out Republicans, and the greatest excitement became manifest among those who had followed the canvass of the vote.

Republican policemen who were on duty at the Court House were assaulted, it is alleged, by Democratic officers. The trouble soon become general. Democratic police officers joined Democratic election officers, and, it is alleged, aided in fighting the Republicans. Sergeant of Police Black, when he attempted to arrest a Democratic Inspector, was set upon by three of the policemen he had led to the Court House and was beaten about the head.

Although it was apparent that the situation was critical, matters calmed down after 3 o'clock and no further outbreak occurred.

The result of the count showed that Flinn, (Rep.,) for Sheriff, had his vote much reduced as compared with the figures given out by the election officers after the polls closed. The last count showed he had but 182 plurality, against 1,021 returned by the election officers. The result in the State on President now stands: McKinley, 20,452; Bryan, 16,615; Palmer, 956; Levering, 602. McKinley's plurality, 3,837.

James G. Shaw, a McKinley Elector, whose name had "Sr." added on one ticket in Newcastle County, was counted as two men, but his vote in Kent and Sussex Counties gave him more than the lowest man on the Democratic ticket, and he is elected. The vote for Congress was: Handy, (Dem.,) 16,512; Willis, (Union Rep.,) 12,828; Houston, (Rep.,) 7,186; Bayard, (Sound Money,) 233. Handy's plurality, 3,684. The vote for Governor resulted: Tunnell, (Dem.,) 16,604; Hoffecker, (Union Rep.,) 12,669; Higgins, (Rep.,) 6,997. Tunnell's plurality, 3,935.

In the Legislature the latest returns give the Democrats a majority of twenty on joint ballot, thus insuring the election of a Democrat to succeed Senator Higgins.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Complete returns from every county in Pennsylvania show the total vote to be as follows:

For President—McKinley, (Rep.,) 720,971; Bryan, (Dem.,) 423,960; Levering, (Proh.,) 18,263; Palmer, (Nat. Dem.,) 10,921; McKinley's plurality, 297,005. For Congressmen at Large—Grow, (Rep.,) 703,433; Davenport, (Rep.,) 700,810; Dewitt, (Dem.,) 410,071; Allman, (Dem. and People's,) 412,209.

The Republicans elect twenty-seven Congressmen (including Congressmen at Large) and the Democrats three. The three Democrats are William McAleer, (Gold Dem.,) Third District; Daniel Ermentrout, Ninth District, and George J. Benner, Nineteenth District. The delegation to the present Congress is composed of twenty-eight Republicans and two Democrats.

The new Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator to succeed J. Donald Cameron, whose term will expire March 4, 1897, is divided politically as follows: Senate—Republicans, 44; Democrats, 6; House—Republicans, 170; Democrats, 34; Republican majority on joint ballot, 174.

WASHINGTON.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 6.—Nearly complete returns give Bryan 11,000 majority in Washington.

Rogers, (Fusion,) for Governor, is elected by 9,000 majority. Lewis (Dem.) and Jones (Silver Rep.) are elected to Congress by about 9,000 majority.

The silver fusionists will have 83 members of the Legislature to the Republicans' 29. The Senate will stand, 15 Republicans, 2 Silver Republicans, 3 Democrats, 14 Populists, giving the conservative elements a check on any attempted radical legislation. Silver candidates for United States Senators are becoming numerous.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—The result of the election in this State on the National ticket seems to be that the majority for Bryan is 20,000.

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts return Democrats to Congress. In the Tenth District the vote is very close, the general summary so far giving Yost (Rep.) 16 majority, with the result probably depending upon the decision in regard to irregularities in one county. The Ninth District is certainly Republican.

The official vote is coming in very slowly from all over the State, as a great many Election Boards adjourned over until next week.

THINKS BAUSCH IS ELECTED.

John C. Sheehan Says It Will Take an Official Count to Decide.

"We think now that we have elected our candidate for Coroner, Mr. Bausch," said John C. Sheehan, at Tammany Hall, yesterday afternoon. "I believe, at any rate, that it will take the official count of the vote to decide it. My latest information as to the figures at Police Headquarters is that Mr. McKinley's plurality in this county is about 17,400.

"The early returns, as printed in the newspapers, showed that Dr. Tuthill's plurality over Mr. Bausch, for Coroner, was less than 6,000. From the figures for each Assembly District which Mr. Bausch took from the newspaper reports, he apparently ran 7,200 votes behind Bryan in six Assembly Districts in which it was expected that his vote would equal Mr. Bryan's, if not exceed it.

"I believe that there may be some mistake in the returns from those districts which can be rectified by the official canvass. In the other Assembly Districts Mr. Bausch appears to have run ahead of Mr. Bryan. As I understand it, under the new mendments to the election law, the Board of County Canvassers has the right this year to recount the ballots which have been preserved, if necessary."

The talk of family quarrels in Tammany seems to have simmered down. The row between Henry D. Purroy and Mr. Sheehan seems to be in a state of temporary suspension. The fact that Richard Croker is expected to arrive in this city from England on or about Nov. 20, may have some bearing on this.

WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT.

Hudson County National Democrats Will Keep Their Organization.

The Hudson County (N. J.) National Democratic Committee proposes to continue its fight against the Democratic machine in local as well as in county and State politics. Charles L. Carrick, Chairman of the Executive Committee, yesterday said:

"I think the new Democratic County Committee has come to stay. We are in this fight for good government until the end. We shall probably meet next Monday and map out a plan for future action. As to the vote cast at the recent election, we can tell nothing about it until the official canvass is made. I think, however, that our vote in the county will exceed 2,500. We propose to keep up our organization, no matter what the State Committee or the National Committee may do. We expect to exert a marked influence on the Mayoralty election in April."

The Board of Elections will make the official canvass to-day. It met yesterday, but the returns from seven precincts were found to be incomplete. In three of these precincts the election officers made no return of the vote for Presidential Electors or Congressman.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies the blood and cures catarrh.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

WILL DEMAND A RECOUNT.

Republican Candidates Talk of Extensive Frauds in Hoboken.

At a conference of Republican leaders at Jersey City yesterday it was decided to ask for a recount of the votes of Hudson County. The application will be made by Mayor Wanser, the candidate for Surrogate, and Aaron S. Baldwin, the candidate for Sheriff. They will probably present their application to Judge Lippincott to-day. It will be based on the allegation that fraud was practiced in Hoboken and North Hudson.

William Heller, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, has a plurality of 1,218 on the face of the returns. He said yesterday that he believed a recount would increase his plurality. He laughed at the idea that there was fraud in Hoboken, because, while that city is usually Democratic by 800, and gave a plurality of about 600 on all the other Democratic candidates, it gave Mr. Baldwin a plurality of 450. Mr. Heller attributes the election of himself and Mr. Lillis, the Democratic candidate for Surrogate, to the failure of Mayor Wanser and Mr. Baldwin to carry Jersey City, all the other Republican candidates having secured majorities varying from 1,500 to 2,000 in that city.

GUESSING ON A CABINET.

Payne, Clayton, and Heath Picked as Possible Winners.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—At the Auditorium to-night several members of the National Republican Committee and the men outside the committee who had been conspicuous in campaign management were discussing the Cabinet outlook before bidding final adieus to the campaign headquarters. It seems to be accepted as settled that Henry C. Payne will be Postmaster General, and in private it is known he is very anxious for the portfolio, which he wanted under President Harrison, but failed to obtain over the claims of John Wanamaker.

Mark Hanna, according to all the signs now visible, is to be Secretary of the Treasury. This is regarded by politicians here as a foregone conclusion. In spite of his signed statement that he would accept nothing, he is, according to the private claims of his friends, to succeed Secretary Carlisle.

Perry S. Heath will, it is said, be the Secretary of Agriculture.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Cabinet makers here have already slated Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts for a place in President McKinley's Cabinet. To-day, however, the Senator asserted that he did not want a Cabinet portfolio; that he was quite content to be a Senator. He expressed himself quite strongly on the subject at Republican Headquarters this afternoon.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6.—The Republicans of Arkansas will present the name of Gen. Powell Clayton to the incoming Administration for the Interior portfolio. They claim the General's services to the party as Chairman of the Eastern bureau of speakers during the campaign just closed entitle him to recognition.

THREE WANT TO BE SPEAKER.

Assemblymen Nixon, O'Grady, and Sherer After the Prize.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Assemblyman Frederick S. Nixon of Chautauqua was in Albany to-day. Mr. Nixon stated positively that he was a candidate for Speaker of the next State Assembly, and that he wanted all of his friends throughout the State to fully understand this.

Assemblyman James O'Grady of Rochester, who was the Republican leader upon the floor in the last Assembly, has also announced his candidacy for the Speakership.

A third aspirant for the Speakership is Assemblyman Robert G. Sherer of Albany.

FOR MINORITY LEADERSHIP.

A Contest in Sight Among Democratic Assemblymen-Elect.

A contest is in sight among the Democratic Assemblymen-elect for the position of minority leader. The place carries with it the first minority position on the Committee on Ways and Means. In the Assembly last Winter John B. Stanchfield of Chemung, who did not care to accept a renomination, was the leader.

Thomas F. Donnelly of the Thirty-second Assembly District came into the field yesterday for this honor. He is a practicing attorney, and has served one term in the Assembly. Daniel E. Finn of the First Assembly District and Patrick F. Trainor of the Thirteenth are also candidates.

TILLMAN ON THE RESULT.

Says Bryan Will Run Again and that "Hill's a Dead Duck."

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who was here to-day on his way home from Chicago, declared that Bryan would be the nominee of the Democratic Party in 1900.

He said the causes of Bryan's defeat were the hard times, the bond issues, popular dissatisfaction with President Cleveland's Administration, the Wilson Tariff bill, and the "unblushing use of money in unlimited amounts" by the Republicans.

"Will the policy of the party leaders look to conciliating the gold Democrats?" he was asked.

"No. They have got in the party to which they belong, and are a good riddance. There can be no step backward. The Southern people and the Eastern Democrats are separated by an impassable barrier. They are our taskmasters and we know it. We have turned to the West, and must look and work in that direction. If the Democrats had put up a gold platform we would not have carried a single State."

"What do you think of David B. Hill's future?"

"Hill's a dead duck, and will never again rise to the surface."

SHOOTING ON LONG ISLAND.

Quail Are Hard to Find, and the Ducks Very Wild.

The gunners who took advantage of the fine weather on election day and tried the quail and duck shooting on Long Island found excellent hunting, but few birds. Some good bags were, however, made, but the greater part of the crowd that filled the Long Island Railroad trains came back with comparatively small returns.

Long Island quail have always been a puzzle. In the Summer the clear "Bob White" will be heard all over the Island, and the early covies of youngsters, stirred up frequently on the meadow and along the edges of the bushland, promised good sport. There is no doubt but there are plenty of quail on Long Island, but in the Fall they seem to develop a nack for hiding and eluding the hunters and even the best of setters or pointers.

Election day has for years been considered practically the opening day of the game season, although the law allows the quail shooting to commence on Nov. 1. What is called the Middle Island—that portion between the Great South Bay and the Sound—reached by the main line of the Long Island Railroad, is considered the best quail section. From the south side, by driving back from Moriches, Bellport, or Patchogue, the stubble fields and brush country are easily reached. In the morning is the best time to go after the birds, as they are early feeders, and in the middle of the day are apt to go back into the bushes to rest.

In the open fields the shooting is, of course, the most desirable. The hunter gets a clear view of the birds and has a chance for a fair shot. In the bushes he has to catch snap shots just as the birds rise, or in almost an instant they will be out of sight in the undergrowth. When beating through the bushes the hunter must necessarily make a good deal of noise. Twigs will break and snap so loud that the birds get timely warning, and run off with that lightning rapidity that is characteristic of quail. So a trip to Long Island hunting grounds is better commenced by going down to the nearest adjacent town to the grounds selected the night before, and at sunrise to be out in the stubble. After the morning's hunting, a return can be made so as to land the hunting party in this city in time for dinner.

If the day is very cold the quail will be found under cover. They will be huddled together in some spot protected from the winds, and will be slow to rise. Sometimes they gather under brush heaps. To find a covey in a brush heap is a great piece of luck for the hunter, for if he has a good eye he ought to kill at least two or three. Often when the brush heap is stamped on, they will rise singly or in twos or threes, and there is ample time to replace shells and be ready for the next chance. When the birds leave in that fashion, the flock is, of course, scattered, and single birds may be picked up later if the dog is on his mettle.

No. 8 or 9 shot is mostly used, though many hunters carry a shell of No. 6 in the left barrel of the gun, so as to be ready for a rabbit or squirrel.

The ducks are now quite abundant on the Great South Bay. The last storm broughht down from the North quite a big flight. Brood bills are the most abundant, though an occasional red-read stops on the bay for a rest on his way to the Chesapeake region and the Carolina sounds. A few bunches of teals have also been bagged off Blue Point. The ducks are very cautious about settling to batteries this Fall, and on clear, bright days it is difficult to kill many. Just before a storm has proved the best weather so far for battery shooting.

WRECK OF SEVENTY-SIX.

Her Crew Exposed and with Little Food Sixteen Days.

First news of the Captain and crew of the ill-fated Maine schooner Seventy-six, which was seen dismantled, water-logged, and abandoned Oct. 10, off the coast of Bermuda, by the British steamship Suez, came yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Britannic. She brought the Captain and crew to this port from Liverpool, whither they had been taken by a Dutch ship which rescued them. The men were Capt. Joseph Leo, Mate William Day, Steward James Kennedy, and three colored men before the mast.

Capt. Leo reported that he sailed Sept. 17 from Fernandina, Fla., with a cargo of lumber for Berbice, Dutch Guiana. The Seventy-six ran into the gale of Sept. 21, and sprang a leak, and while the crew worked at the pumps to keep the water out of the hold the wind played havoc with spars and rigging. First the foremast and then the main went by the board. The water began to fill her, and she gradually settled down, until her decks were awash.

She was eventually freed of tangled rigging and attached spars, but the cabins were filled with water, and the men were cut off from the provisions.

The storm abated only for the men to find themselves confronted with a new enemy—hunger. Days went by and no sail was seen. The sailors finally captured a dolphin and ravenously ate of its raw flesh. The water casks had fortunately remained secure in their lashings, and escaped the demolition wrought by the flying timbers, so that thirst was not added to the agony of hunger.

The storm of Sept. 29 found them almost helpless. Several times during this second storm a man was washed off the lumber, but managed to recover his position with the succeeding heave of the seas. They lived through it, however, and nine days more, subsisting on another dolphin they were lucky enough to catch.

The sailors managed to rig a couple of jury masts on the stumps of the old ones, got together enough canvas to bend to them, and they were thus working along, hoping to make Bermuda, when, on Oct. 8, the sail of the Dutch ship hove in sight. She responded to their signals of distress, and in due course landed them at Liverpool. They had been sixteen days without other food than dolphin meat when rescued.

The Suez sighted the derelict two days later.

Capt. Leo complained yesterday that the American Consul at Liverpool had not reported their rescue. In consequence of his neglect, no one here knew the fate of the men until their arrival yesterday.

The Seventy-six was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1864. She was 98 feet in length and registered 196 tons.

Stole from a Hair Dresser.

The police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station are looking for a well-dressed man named "Charlie," who stole $11 from the hair-dressing establishment of Rose Eliscue yesterday morning. The man brought a young woman in to have her hair dressed. Then he went out. When he came back the woman was gone, but while Mlle. Eliscue went after a drink of water for him he stole her money out of a desk. She saw him, but he showed a revolver and ran out.

Celebrated Sullivan's Victory.

The Republicans and many Democrats of the Tenth Assembly District turned out in large numbers last night to celebrate the victory of Jeremiah J. Sullivan over Otto H. Kempner. They paraded about the district and much red fire and music was in evidence. Mr. Sullivan rode at the head of the procession in a carriage.

IF there are young folks in your home, and if

ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE

is not a regular visitor there, buy a copy of the November number *to-day*, and take it home with you.

"An influence for good that should be in every household where there are children."—*Rochester Herald.*

"Both in letter-press and engravings above anything that we produce in the same line."—*London Times.*

25 Cents. A year's subscription, $3.00.

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York.

ORANGE HORSE SHOW AWARDS.

J. Dickman Brown's Nectar Wins a Blue and a Reserve Ribbon.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Nov. 6.—The third night of the horse show at the Riding and Driving Club brought out a crowd of fashionable folks this evening, who seemed greatly pleased with the exhibition of combination saddle and harness horses, single harness horses, saddle horses, and hunters and jumpers in the championship and other classes, that were judged.

A feature of the evening was the exhibition of the hackney stallion, Ruby II., the property of the Hackney Horse Company. The Orange Riding and Driving Club's road coach Falcon was exhibited for the second time during the show, and was applauded.

F. C. Greenside of Mount Morris was added to the list of prizes at the Orange horse show to-night. J. Dickman Brown rode his chestnut gelding Nectar from Fifty-second Street, New-York, out to the Oranges to-day in 2 hours and 5 minutes. Nectar was then shown in the combination saddle and harness horses, and in the class for saddle horses under 15.2. In these he carried off the blue ribbon. He was then shown in the champion saddle horse class and took the reserve ribbon.

Ten classes were judged to-night. The awards were as follows:

Class for Combination Harness and Saddle Horses, to be Shown in Harness and Under Saddle, Open. Ten Entries.—First, J. Dickman Brown's b. g. Nector, 15.2½ hands, 6 years. Second, Miss Adelaide Doremus's ch. g. Chester, 15.1 hands, 5 years. Third, James G. Marshall's ch. m. Lady Bird, 15.1½ hands, 5 years.

Class 5, for Best Pair of Horses in the Show. Three Entries.—First, Edward R. Ladew's blk. g. Gay Boy, 15.1¾ hands, 7 years, and br. g. Cock Robin, 15.2 hands, 6 years. Second, W. Gould Brokaw's b. g. Golden Star, 15.3½ hands, 6 years, and Comet, 15.3½ hands, 7 years.

Class 27, for Saddle Horses Exceeding 15.2 Hands, Open, Five Entries.—First, J. Dickman Brown's b. g. Nectar, 15.2½ hands, 6 years old. Second, R. P. Barrow's b. g. Sir James, 15¾ hands, 5 years. Third, Francis Newton's ch. g. Samoa, 16.1 hands, 6 years old.

Class 54, Saddle Horses Over 14.1 Hands, Owned and Used in the Oranges and Ridden by a Child. Four Entries.—First, Gordan Grand's c. g. Ranger, 15.1 hands, seven years old. Second, Col. Charles A. Sterling's piebald g. Randor, 14.1½ hands, six years old. Third, Charles Hathaway's b. g. Punch, 14.3 hands, eight years.

Class 4, for Best Single Harness Horse in Show, Four Entries.—First, Edward R. Ladew's blk. g. Gay Boy, 15.1¾ hands, seven years. Second, William Silver King, 15.¾ hands, seven years.

Class 59, for Best Pair of Horses, to be Shown Before Private Brougham, Cabriolet, Victoria, or Carriage, Horses to Count 50 Per Cent., Carriage and Harness, 50 Per cent., Seven Entries.—First, T. Wyman Porter's b. m., 15.2 hands, six years, and b. g., 15.2 hands, six years old. Second, Frank C. O'Reilly, Jr.'s, b. m. Busybody, 15.2½ hands, six years, and br. g. Medler, 15.2½ hands, six years. Third, Charles Hathaway's b. g. Paragon, 14.3½ hands, eight years, and Perfection, 14.3 hands, eight years.

Class 24, for Best Saddle Horses in Show, Open, Three Entries. First, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's c. g. Chester, 15.1 hands, five years. Second, J. Dickman Brown's b. g. Nectar, 15.2½ hands, six years.

Class 11, for Best Park Four-in-Hand, Horses Only to Court, Open, Six Entries.—First, W. Gould Brokaw's b. g. Meteor, 15.1¾ hands, 7 years; b. m. Ruth, 15.1¾ hands, 4 years; b. g. Golden Star, 15.3½ hands, 6 years; b. g. Comet, 15.3½ hands, 7 years. Second, T. Wyman Porter's bay mare, 15.2 hands; bay gelding, 15.2 hands, and two brown geldings, 16.1 hands. Third, James G. Marshall's b. g. March King and Music, 15.1½ hands, 6 years, chestnut gelding.

Class 33, for Hunters and Jumpers up to Carrying 170 Pounds, Open, Four Entries.—First, Hart Brothers' ro. g. Richmond, 16.2 hands, 7 years. Second, James B. Dill's blk. g. Faust, 15.2 hands, 5 years. Third, J. H. Shults, Jr.'s, ro. g. Surprise, 15.3 hands, 6 years.

Class 28, for Best Hunter and Jumper of the Show, Open, Two Entries.—First, with a fine performance over 5½ feet jump, Hart Brothers' ro. g. Richmond, 16.2 hands, 7 years.

FINEST IN THE COUNTRY.

A Shooting Park in New-Jersey to be Ready Dec. 24.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 6.—Elkwood Park, owned by Philip Daly, which is but two miles from this place, and almost next door to the Monmouth Park race track, is to have the finest shooting grounds in America. There will be a clubhouse and pavilion, with three sets of traps and all the latest European equipments, located on fifteen acres of ground. The cost will be about $15,000. The contract has been awarded and the building is now being erected.

The main building will be 46x70 feet, two stories high, with two wings, each 28x44 feet. Each wing will contain fifty lockers. There will be a big reception room and café, which will be elegantly fitted up. There also will be a ladies' parlor, with an immense open fireplace between the two entrance doors.

A grand promenade through the wings and main building will be one of the leading features. The windows will be so arranged that all three sets of traps may be seen at once.

Over the large or central building is a pavilion, so arranged that it may be inclosed with glass for the Winter.

The birds will be stored in a spacious cellar.

The manager's office will be on the first floor. The cashier of the café will occupy a position close by. Opposite the office will be the reporters' desk.

The interior walls and ceilings will be covered with burlap, which will be painted. All woodwork will be painted white. The building will be lighted with electricity.

The arrangement of the traps will allow three matches to be shot at the same time. The trappers, pullers, and dogs will be secreted near each set of traps. A full length pit, sixty-five feet long and ten feet wide, will be built under each set of traps. Speaking tubes and electrical appliances will be put in.

The shooting grounds are to be completed by Dec. 24, and on the following day, Christmas, the first shoot on the new grounds is scheduled to take place.

"Wash us with Pearline!"

That's all. Save us from that dreadful rubbing—It's wearing us out! We want Pearline (use without soap)—the original washing compound—the one that has proved that it can't hurt us—Pearline (use no soap)! Don't experiment on us with imitations! We'd rather be rubbed to pieces than eaten up by millions NOW USING Pearline

WHY MR. BRYAN FAILED.

Marion Miller Says It Was Because of Lack of Leaders.

Marion Mills Miller, who ran for Congress on the Populist and Single Tax ticket in the Twelfth District, delivered a lecture last night at the Manhattan Liberal Club on "The Coming Democracy."

Among other things, Mr. Miller said that McKinley is for free silver at heart, and that in two years he will have a Congress of like views behind him. The adoption of free silver would pave the way for greenbackism, after which would come the real issue, the fight against monopolies and trusts. He gave some of the secret history of the free silver campaign.

"A member of the Single Tax Club went to Chicago last Spring," he said, "bearing a message of sympathy to Gov. Altgeld, and assured him that there were many men in the East who looked up to him with almost personal devotion. These men wanted him to make the race for Governor. Mr. Altgeld replied: 'I am a sick man, and to fight the corporations one would need all the energies of health.' The Governor spoke as if he thought the outlook desperate. 'Have you tried one weapon, Gov. Altgeld?' asked my friend. 'What is that?' asked the Governor. 'Taxation,' said my friend. 'That weapon will pierce the joints of their armor.' 'Well,' said Altgeld, all the lion in his character aroused, 'we will tax them until they lie down!'"

Mr. Miller said the campaign failed for want of leaders.

Moses Oppenheimer, Socialist, followed in a short speech, in which he called the Popocratic management in this city "A monkey show, headed by Ollie Teall." He said he had never swallowed the 16 to 1 folly, and never would swallow it. Thousands were like him, and the 16 to 1 folly had caused the defeat of Bryan.

Dr. Robert C. Gunn, in a speech, said: "If ever there was a party that was supported by a subsidized press and a subsidized pulpit, it was the Republican Party."

COLLEGE WOMAN'S CLUB.

Objects of the New Association Started in this City.

The latest organization to be added to the long list of women's associations in New-York is the College Woman's Club. It was organized on May 6 of this year, and is open to all women coming from high-grade colleges. Its membership is practically unlimited, for it admits any man or woman acceptable to the club as an associate member.

As a stimulant to action, the club will have for its first aim that of raising money to loan without interest to women college students. Its more general purpose is to strengthen the relations between college women, to encourage social intercourse, and to work for the advancement of the higher education among women.

It is proposed now to have a permanent home for the club in some central location. The first year there will be no initiation fee. The dues will be $2 a year. Social and literary afternoons and evenings will be held this Winter, and there will be a subscription dance in the Holland House Dec. 9, to help stock the club's treasury.

The President of the club is Mrs. John J. Amory. On the Executive Committee are Mrs. O. D. M. Baker, Miss Jeanne C. Irwin Martin, Miss Georgia A. M. Penfield, Miss Alice M. Keys, Mrs. S. N. Penfield, Miss Bertha Bailey, Miss Isabel D. McKee, Mrs. G. W. Dibble, Miss Catharine T. Akin, Mrs. Edmund C. Stout, Miss Mabel Parsons, Miss May Pullman. Miss Carolyn Halsted was the founder. Miss Emily James Smith of Barnard College, Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr, and Miss Ellen K. Hooker, head of Sage College, are among the members, and Miss Agnes Irwin, Dean of Radcliff, is expected to join the club.

Among the honorary members are Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Walter S. Logan, W. D. Howells, and Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster. The first meeting will be held at the house of Mrs. H. L. Horton, 144 West Fifty-seventh Street, Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock. There will be music by the Philomel Choral, a woman's chorus under the direction of Mrs. J. Henry McKinley, and by Miss Estelle E. Doremus and J. Roberts Wilson with the banjo and guitar. Addresses will be made by Gen. Horace Porter and Miss Irwin of Radcliffe College. Following this will be informal dancing.

Are All White Cats Deaf?

From The Washington Star.

"Though I had often heard of it, I never was fully satisfied that all white cats are naturally deaf until recently," said a scientific gentleman, who devotes considerable of his time to experimenting with the lower order of animals. "I was aware that Prof. Bell, in his original experiments in connection with the telephone, had ascertained and stated that his experience with white cats was that they were all either deaf or very deficient in hearing, and that other experimenters in the same direction had reached similar conclusions. To satisfy myself I recently secured in all twenty-three white cats, and experimented on them, one at a time.

"In every case I found them stone deaf. In carrying the experiment further, I found that white dogs and white horses are deficient in hearing, and that many of them are entirely deaf. So are white rats and white mice. I am confident I do not overstate it in regard to white cats, though I have only personally experimented with twenty-three, and, of course, can only speak positively in regard to them. I don't hazard much, however, when I make the bold statement that all white cats are deaf."

Saved by a Nail.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A clapboard nail driven into the wall over a spring in the rear of her house at Vinalhaven had annoyed Mrs. Will Burns several times lately and she had been intending to remove it; but now she is glad she didn't. Her baby boy, a year and a half old, was playing about the yard one day this week, when suddenly he disappeared. Mrs. Burns rushed to the spring and there she found the little fellow where he had fallen in; but that nail had caught his hood and was holding his head above the water, though it had drawn the strings so tightly under his throat as almost to strangle him. Mrs. Burns will make no more complaints about that nail, no matter how many times it catches her dress.

November Dividends in Boston.

From The Boston Traveler.

The City of Boston has no funded debt on which interest matures May 1 and Nov. 1, but large temporary loans amounting to $6,173,000 will mature Monday, Nov. 2, with $86,245 accrued interest. The State loans are steadily increasing, and interest will be paid on $2,960,000. The actual dividends and interest payments vary little from six months ago, but the extra "temporary loan" payments by the city of $6,258,245 render any comparison of footings with May last utterly impracticable. The total amount to be paid is $9,782,087, and it is made up as follows: Interest on railroad bonds, $1,195,935; on city and State bonds, $7,177,427; on miscellaneous bonds, $173,470; railroad dividends, $100,500; manufacturing companies' dividends, $63,000; miscellaneous companies' dividends, $1,071,695.

Found a Human Leg.

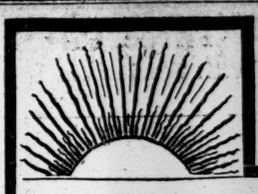
A part of a human leg was found last night in the cellar of the big tenement house at 135 Canal Street. Aggie Brown, a little girl, made the discovery. The leg was turned over to a policeman, who took it to the Elizabeth Street Station. From there it was transferred to the Morgue. The Coroners' office was notified and an investigation will be made to-day. The police believe the leg was placed in the cellar by a medical student.

Man Saved from Drowning.

Among the patients at Hudson Street Hospital last night was James Hartman, thirty-six years old, who had been rescued in a nearly drowned condition from the North River, near the foot of North Moore Street. He was sleeping quietly at midnight, and out of danger. His rescuer was Fred Rolf of 183 Centre Street.

Canals to Close Dec. 1.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works has issued an order for the closing of the canals of the State at noon Dec. 1.



DISEASE DOES NOT STAND STILL.

Every one is either growing better or worse.

How is it with you?

You are suffering from

KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY TROUBLES.

Have tried doctors and medicine without avail, and have become disgusted.

DON'T GIVE UP!

Warner's Safe Cure

WILL CURE YOU.

Thousands now well, but once like you, say so. Give an honest medicine an honest chance.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Write for free treatment blank to-day. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

MANY STRANGERS IN TOW

Hotels Crowded and Rooms Engaged for Horse Show Week.

Hotel men are looking for

RHODES MEN ARE BEATEN

A STORMY MEETING OF THE SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

The Shareholders Vote an Increase of a Million Pounds to the Capital Stock, but Reject a Proposition Made by the Directors to Underwrite the Shares—Discussion of the Jameson Raid Discouraged.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—An excited and extremely uproarious meeting of the Directors and shareholders of the British South Africa Company was held in London this afternoon, the Duke of Abercorn presiding. The Duke of Fife, Lord Gifford, and Sir Horace Farquhar were among those in attendance. The shareholders rejected a scheme formulated by the Directors for an underwriting of new shares, and the result of the vote caused great excitement.

The Duke of Abercorn was cheered as he arose to address the meeting from the chair. The outbreak of the natives in Rhodesia, he said, had been unforeseen, and had cost heavily, exhausting the fund of £500,000 in cash which the British South Africa Company had on hand last February. The outbreak had been quelled, however; the rinderpest, which had worked great havoc in the company's territory, was abating, and the general outlook had encouraged the Directors to bring forward the proposed increase of the company's capital by £1,000,000, in shares of £1 each. The Duke said he could not discuss the Jameson raid or the resignation of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit from the Directory of the company until after a Parliamentary committee had made an inquiry into the events which had occurred in South Africa affecting the company.

The motion to increase the capital of the company was carried unanimously.

IVORY AGAIN REMANDED.

No Evidence that He Was Interested in Cuban Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter, was again arraigned for examination in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. Sir Vivian Majendie, Chief Inspector of Explosives, the principal witness, testified to having examined the brass apparatus seized by the British police agents in the lodgings of Kearney and Haines when those alleged accomplices of Ivory were arrested in Rotterdam. It was a familiar device designed to explode dynamite by means of a detonator fitting an apparatus charged with a fulminate. Dynamite, he said, was not now a recognized explosive for warlike purposes, but he would not say whether or not such an agent might not be employed in Cuba.

Detective Flood, who arrested Ivory, said he was sure that the prisoner, after his arrest, had said nothing about astonishing the world by explosions in Cuba. Ivory had made no reference whatever to Cuba.

Police Inspector Walsh said that he had recognized as Tynan a man calling himself Garth at the Hotel Anglais, in Antwerp, and communications were found in possession of Tynan signed by Ivory under the name of Bell.

The prisoner was further remanded.

Arton Sentenced Again.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—M. Emile Arton, who was mixed up in the Panama Canal scandal, and who in August last was sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor, which sentence was subsequently quashed by the Court of Appeal, has been retried at the Versailles Assizes for failing to obey the Court's order to refund the money which he embezzled from the canal company. He was convicted and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

Liberal Gains in Hungary.

BUDA-PESTH, Nov. 6.—The completed returns of the elections for Deputies in the Hungarian Diet show the following results: Liberals, 282; Kossuthists, 48; Nationals, 37; People's Party, 20; Independents and Ugronists, 7. Seven reballots will be necessary in districts where there was no choice. The Liberals have gained 65 seats.

Will Not Evacuate Cyprus.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The story printed in The Graphic, the paper making the assertion upon "reliable authority" that Lord Salisbury has decided to evacuate the Island of Cyprus, is denied by the officials of the Foreign Office, who declare that there is no foundation for it whatever.

Twin Nephews of the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Princess Margaret, sister of Emperor William and wife of Prince Frederick Carl Ludwig of Hesse, has given birth to twin sons at Rumpenheim.

Duke of Wuertemberg Dead.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—William Nicholas, Duke of Wuertemberg, died from a stroke of apoplexy to-day on his estate in the Tyrol. He was sixty-eight years of age.

MARTIAL LAW IN MOZAMBIQUE

The Governor Suspends the Constitution and Causes Arrests.

LISBON, Nov. 6.—The Tempo says that Major Monsinho Albuquerque, Governor of Mozambique, has suspended the Constitution, dissolved the Municipal Council, and proclaimed martial law.

He has also arrested three Aldermen, including a brother of a Judge of the Supreme Court at Loando, on the charge of supplying arms and munitions to the Namorallos, a tribe of natives with whom the Portuguese are at war.

The prisoners are awaiting trial in the fortress at Mozambique. Their offense is punishable by death.

Heard Election News and Fell Dead.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Mary V. Marvin, the wife of a prominent business man of this city, greeted her husband at the door as he returned home Wednesday evening, and eagerly inquired if Bryan was elected. Upon being informed that he had been defeated, she fell to the floor, and expired in a few minutes. It is supposed that she was stricken with heart disease.

Extensive Oyster Thievery.

JAMAICA, Nov. 6.—John Bedell and other large oyster planters in Jamaica Bay say that for some time past oyster thieves have been systematically robbing their beds. They have secured several warrants. Thomas Pearsall and Benjamin Weston, two of the extensive planters, say they will be driven out of business should the thieving continue.

Tarrytown Trolley Road.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 6.—Work has been begun on the extension of the trolley road from this village to Tarrytown under the franchise granted the New-York, Elmsford and White Plains Electric Road. This company has franchises which will permit it to connect the Sound with the Hudson River.

Cut His Throat While at Supper.

Michael Hoolihan, forty-nine years old, of Bulls Ferry Road and Sixteenth Street, West New-York, cut his throat while seated at the supper table last night. He quarreled with his mother and seized the table knife and drew it across his throat. It is not thought Hoolihan will live.

THE TIN PLATE INDUSTRY.

Official Report to the Treasury Department for the Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Special Treasury Agent Ayer has submitted to the department his report covering the domestic output of tin and terne plates for the last fiscal year. It shows a large increase in the production over that of the previous year.

From the statistics presented, it appears that fifty out of the fifty-three firms reported as producing, used wholly American-rolled sheets, which form the body of the coated plates, and that less than 2 per cent. of the largely increased product was made from imported sheets.

The increased use of American steel by stamping companies in the manufacture of articles stamped into forms and afterward tinned is noted.

The report reads in part as follows: "During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the production in the United States of commercial tin and terne plates was 307,228,621 pounds, against 193,801,073 pounds produced during the previous fiscal year.

"Of the production for the year, 303,002,098 pounds, or more than 98½ per cent., were made from sheets rolled in the United States, against about 83 per cent. made from such sheets during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

"Thirty-six rolling mills were producing black plates during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, against twenty-eight that were producing during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

"Of the fifty-three firms reported as producing commercial tin and terne plates during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, fifty used wholly American plates, with an output of 291,725,497 pounds, and three used both American and foreign plates, with an aggregate output of 15,503,154 pounds, of which 11,276,631 pounds, or about 73 per cent., were made from American black plates. No firm used wholly foreign plates.

"Of the fifty-five firms reported as producing commercial tin and terne plates during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, thirty-seven used wholly American plates, with an output of 131,429,669 pounds; seventeen used both American and foreign plates, with an aggregate output of 62,311,308 pounds, of which 29,047,325 pounds, or about 46½ per cent., were made from American black plates; one firm used foreign plates only, with an output of 60,156 pounds."

THIRTEEN LIVES WERE LOST.

Steamer Sinks a Schooner Near St. John's, N. F.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 6.—The steamer Tiber, commanded by Capt. Delisle, bound for Sydney, which left here at 7 o'clock to-night, when just beyond the entrance to the harbor, collided with the schooner Maggie, bound from Bonavista Bay for St. John's, with a cargo of fish and lumber. The schooner was sunk, and of her crew of nine and fourteen passengers thirteen were drowned.

The schooner had her lights displayed, the night was clear, and the schooner was quite near the shore in a part of the entrance where steamers rarely go.

The schooner was struck amidships, cut in two pieces, and sank instantly. All aboard were on deck. Several were caught under the sails and dragged down with the sinking vessel. Others were unable to keep afloat until the rescue boats arrived, and dropped off the planks to which they had attached themselves. Two men climbed up the steamer's side, and seven were saved by her boats. One woman was also saved, making ten rescued.

The other thirteen, nine men and four women, drowned. Capt. Blundon's wife, who was bringing her consumptive sixteen-year-old boy to the hospital at St. John's, was drowned, though her husband had her on a plank. The boy was saved. The Captain's brother and nephew were also lost.

Two passengers, named Holloway, brother and sister, were drowned, as was also James Power and his wife.

The pecuniary losses of the survivors are heavy. Capt. Blundon owned 800 quintals of fish aboard, valued at $3,000. Several other men had their Summer's wages, $400 apiece, with them, and two men had $1,000 each and were coming to St. John's to make purchases. All were more or less closely related.

The accident happened within half a mile of the town. The steamer lay to while she sent a boat ashore to land the survivors, and then continued her voyage.

The police are arranging to cause the arrest of the Tiber's captain at Sydney, on a charge of manslaughter. The Government is caring for the survivors.

LIBELED QUEEN VICTORIA.

Two Cairo Editors Convicted of "Lese Majeste" Escaped.

Correspondence received from Egypt by Syrians in this city tells of the trial of two Cairo editors on charges of lese majeste, that has created a great deal of excitement all over Europe, as the person whom they had libeled was Queen Victoria herself.

For some time past the pro-English newspapers in Egypt, that are mainly conducted by Syrian and Egyptian Christians, and the papers that support the Sultan of Turkey and attack British rule in that country, and are edited by Mohammedans, have been quarreling violently and indulged in bitter recriminations. The pro-British papers hotly attacked the Sultan of Turkey, and claimed that he should be personally held responsible for the massacres of the Armenians, and they made severe reflections upon his private character and habits. The anti-British and Mohammedan papers retorted in kind, and two of them, El Munir and El Wakt, made outrageous attacks upon Queen Victoria herself, as well as upon the continuance of British rule in Egypt, and demanded a return of Egypt to the direct suzerainty under the Sultan.

The articles published by the editors of these two Mohammedan papers were translated and sent to Lord Salisbury, and the Foreign Office immediately sent orders to Egypt to have the offenders tried and punished. The editors were tried, convicted, and sentenced each to sixteen months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 piasters, about $100. The editors, however, managed to escape, and went to Constantinople, where their case was already known to the Sultan, and they were treated with much favor. The Egyptian Government made an effort to secure their extradition, but according to last accounts they were still in Constantinople.

Produce Exchange Fund.

This resolution has been adopted by the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange: "In case of the death of any member of the New-York Produce Exchange who shall be a subscriber to its Gratuity System and who shall leave him surviving neither widow nor children nor next of kin within the limit of representation prescribed by the statutes of the State of New-York, then the money which shall be realized from the assessments made upon the subscribing memberships by reason of his death shall be turned into and become part of the Gratuity Fund."

Rollin W. Hine Accidentally Poisoned.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—Rollin W. Hine, ex-Warden of West Haven, died this morning from an overdose of morphine taken for medicinal purposes. Mr. Hine was a well-known politician in this part of the State, and leaves a son, the present Tax Collector, and three daughters. He was sixty-one years old and had a property estimated at about $100,000.

Washed the Scholar's Mouth.

PEEKSKILL, Nov. 6.—The Board of Education at Oakside has been compelled to take cognizance of the act of Miss Annie Powell, a teacher, who punished Ernest Terbush, eight years old, for profanity by washing his mouth. The boy says she made him hold soap in his mouth, but the teacher says she merely touched it to his tongue. She may receive a reprimand.

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Artistically carved in Oak and Walnut, for halls, libraries and dining rooms. We have just received a new shipment and have the largest assortment in the United States to select from.

Each Clock guaranteed to keep correct time.

A. Frankfield & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND IMPORTERS.

52 West 14th St.

WHEAT ADVANCES AGAIN.

A Four-Cent Rise Recorded in the Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 6.—Wheat went on another moderate boom to-day. It closed last night at 74⅛, a sharp decline from the closing price of Wednesday. To-day it rose under a steady demand till it ruled strong at 78⅛, when the bell tapped.

The advance was in response to a strong demand for milling stuffs. Wheat is now within 1⅛ cents of the highest price attained this year—or for many years. There is a strong feeling on the street and among dealers everywhere that the upward course, which was checked before election, because the banks would risk nothing till the money question was settled, will at once be resumed. There are abundant prophecies of 80-cent wheat at the opening to-morrow, and "dollar wheat before Christmas" is almost as much a slogan as it was in the middle of October.

The opening was at fully 1 cent above the close yesterday, and the course was pretty steadily upward. Liverpool recovered more than it lost yesterday, and all foreign markets showed a buoyancy. A special article on wheat in The London Times yesterday was reported to predict much higher prices and advised English farmers to hold their wheat for the boom which seemed to be assured.

The Northwestern receipts were smaller, justifying the predictions which have been made that these would cease to be a bearish factor. California wired that four more cargoes had been taken there for Australia—equal to nearly 400,000 bushels—and there was more inquiry not only for Australia, but for India and Africa as well. Another reason for the strength was found in the sharp demand for cash wheat all over the country, the millers making a frantic effort to secure supplies and bidding a remarkable premium over the December price, but it was difficult to obtain even at that. No. 2 red sold in store here at 6 cents over the December figure, and in Toledo a sale was reported on track at 13 cents over Chicago's December price.

There was additional confirmation of the world's scarcity, and of the extraordinary demand which will be made on America to supply the shortage. The pit was the scene of wild excitement when the boom got fairly started. It did not need the efforts of the old-time bull clique to keep it going, although they lent their aid willingly. Cudahy, Baker, Linn, Singer, and others were active buyers and commission houses had plenty of buying orders. The shorts covered frantically, and as the strength of the situation developed there was active buying for the long account.

At the top the price was within 1⅝ cents of the highest price touched on the recent bulge.

The European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—After losing ½d to 1d at the opening, in sympathy with America, the wheat market became buoyant, moving upward with slight reactions upon active buying by outside operators, contrary to expectation. The market reached the top prices after the first cable from America, but the second cable was disappointing, causing some realizations and a falling off of ¼d to ½d, closing quiet at 1d to 1¼d gain. The sales aggregated 120,000 quarters.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Paris wheat markets were weakened to-day, owing to the American decline, and closed quiet.

The Hamburg market declined a mark and the Berlin market declined 2½ marks, closing firmer on better London advices.

The Buda-Pesth market was dull and declined 2 florins.

The Danubian markets were dull, and the South Russian markets steady.

Price of Wheat Advanced.

The course of the wheat market was for the most part upward during yesterday, with an active trading. There was a good deal of irregularity at times. The close showed advances ranging from 3⅞@4c. The sales for the day amounted to 8,350,000 bushels. The prices ranged from 81 15-16c. to 85 1-16c. for December, closing at 84¾c., and May ranged from 84 15-16c. to 87⅝c., closing at 87½c.

GUARDED A GOLD NEWSPAPER.

Richmond Police Feared that The Times Might Be Molested.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—It was deemed prudent to place a Police Sergeant and a dozen patrolmen in the neighborhood of The Times Building last night.

A hundred or more enthusiastic young Democrats who were out parading and making noisy demonstrations, marched near the building, and the police thought some of these might manifest their displeasure at the course pursued by The Times, which is the leading anti-Bryan Democratic paper in Virginia.

No arrests were found necessary. The police also had orders to permit no demonstrations about the Capitol Square or in the neighborhood of Gov. O'Ferrall's mansion. He refused to support the Chicago nominees, and the night before a crowd of noisy free-silver men serenaded the Executive.

Dead in the Road.

BEDFORD, Nov. 6.—Michael Killday, a well-known farmer, who lived about two miles from here, died yesterday and Coroner Burch of White Plains is making an investigation. Killday was in Bedford Monday night under the influence of liquor. At the Union House bar he became greatly excited over a political discussion, and finally he was thrown into the street. Some of those who had argued with him followed him out. At midnight his family was aroused by their dogs, and they found him lying beside the road, across from his overturned wagon. He remained unconscious until his death.

Took the Child from an Eloping Wife.

NEWARK, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Frank Beckwith, who eloped from Brooklyn with W. S. Smith, a traveling salesman, three weeks ago, was arrested here to-day at the instance of her husband and her mother and obliged to give up her two-year-old daughter. She said she would go home to her mother if her husband were not allowed in the house. The mother would not agree to the terms. Mrs. Beckwith left with Smith.

BRYAN IS LOOKING AHEAD

SAYS THE CAUSE OF BIMETALLISM HAS NOT BEEN LOST.

Urges His Followers in the Last Campaign to Continue Their Fight for Four Years—Declares that Coercion and Misunderstanding of the Issues Were the Cause of His Defeat—Gives Thanks to All the Committees.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6.—William J. Bryan this afternoon gave out the following statement to the bimetallists of the United States:

"Conscious that millions of loyal hearts are saddened by temporary defeat, I beg to offer a word of hope and encouragement. No cause ever had supporters more brave, earnest, and devoted than those who have espoused the cause of bimetallism. They have fought from conviction, and have fought with all the zeal which conviction inspires. Events will prove whether they are right or wrong. Having done their duty as they saw it, they have nothing to regret.

"The Republican candidate has been heralded as the advance agent of prosperity. If his policies bring real prosperity to the American people, those who opposed him will share in that prosperity. If, on the other hand, his policies prove an injury to the people generally, those of his supporters who do not belong to the office-holding class, or to the privileged classes, will suffer in common with those who opposed him.

"The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race, and until convinced of their error they will continue the warfare against it.

"The contest has been waged this year under great embarrassments and against great odds. For the first time during this generation public attention has been centred upon the money question as the paramount issue, and this has been done in spite of all attempts upon the part of our opponents to prevent it. The Republican Convention held out the delusive hope of international bimetallism, while Republican leaders labored secretly for gold monometallism. Gold-standard Democrats have publicly advocated the election of the Indianapolis ticket, while they labored secretly for the election of the Republican ticket. The trusts and corporations have tried to excite a fear of lawlessness, while they themselves have been defying the law, and American financiers have boasted that they were the custodians of National honor, while they were secretly bartering away the Nation's financial independence.

"But, in spite of the efforts of the Administration and its supporters, in spite of the threats of money loaners at home and abroad, in spite of the coercion practiced by corporate employers, in spite of trusts and syndicates, in spite of an enormous Republican campaign fund, and in spite of the influence of a hostile daily press, bimetallism has almost triumphed in its first great fight. The loss of a few States, and that, too, by very small pluralities, has defeated bimetallism for the present, but bimetallism emerges from the contest stronger than it was four months ago.

"I desire to commend the work of the three National Committees which have joined in the management of this campaign. Co-operation between the members of distinct political organizations is always difficult, but it has been less so this year than usual. Interest in a common cause of great importance has reduced friction to a minimum. I hereby express my personal gratitude to the individual members as well as the executive officers of the National Committee of the Democratic, Populist, and Silver Parties for their efficient, untiring, and unselfish labors. They have laid the foundation for future success, and will be remembered as pioneers when victory is at last secured.

"No personal or political friend need grieve because of my defeat. My ambition has been to secure immediate legislation, rather than to enjoy the honors of office, and, therefore, defeat brings to me no feeling of personal loss. Speaking for the wife who has shared my labors, as well as for myself, I desire to say that we have been amply repaid for all that we have done.

"In the love of millions of our fellow-citizens, so kindly expressed, in knowledge gained by personal contact with the people, and in broadened sympathies, we find full compensation for whatever efforts we have put forth. Our hearts have been touched by the devotion of friends, and our lives shall prove our appreciation of the affection of the plain people, an affection which we prize as the richest reward which this campaign has brought.

"In the face of an enemy rejoicing in its victory, let the roll be called for the next engagement, and urge all friends of bimetallism to renew their allegiance to the cause. If we are right, as I believe we are, we shall yet triumph. Until convinced of his error, let each advocate of bimetallism continue the work. Let all silver clubs retain their organization, hold regular meetings, and circulate literature. Our opponents have succeeded in this campaign, and must now put their theories to the test. Instead of talking mysteriously about 'sound money' and 'an honest dollar,' they must now elaborate and defend a financial system. Every step taken by them should be publicly considered by the silver clubs. Our cause has prospered most where the money question has been longest discussed among the people. During the next four years it will be studied all over this Nation even more than it has been studied in the past.

"The year 1900 is not far away. Before that year arrives, international bimetallism will cease to deceive; before that year arrives, those who have called themselves gold-standard Democrats will become bimetallists and be with us, or they will become Republicans and be open enemies; before that year arrives, trusts will have convinced still more people that a trust is a menace to private welfare and public safety; before that year arrives, the evil effects of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now, and the people then ready to demand an American financial policy for the American people will join with us in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

"W. J. BRYAN."

Special Prayers for Armenia.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—At the general headquarters of the Christian Endeavor Society here it was announced to-day that from information received by the officers it is evident that the Christian Endeavorers throughout the country generally will observe Nov. 8 to 14 as a special week of prayer for Armenia. The societies in Great Britain and Australia also have taken up the project with special enthusiasm. There are 3,000,000 Christian Endeavorers in the world.

Produce Exchange Delinquents.

A notice was posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday announcing the termination of the membership of seven members because of unpaid assessments. The sale of their certificates of membership will take place Dec. 2. The delinquents are: Charles O. Hale, Dwight W. Curtiss, Edwin L. Johnson, Robert J. Boys, Harry Winters, Nathaniel H. Wolfe, and William H. Lloyd.

Gen. Lee Sees the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General to Havana, spent an hour with the President to-day, and another hour with Secretary Olney. Gen. Lee says he hopes to go to his home, at Staunton, to-morrow or Sunday.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE WITH EACH PACKAGE OF

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS WITHOUT COST.

PRITCHARD'S HARD FIGHT.

North Carolina's Senator Must Make Concessions to Succeed Himself.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 6.—The fight for Senator to succeed Jeter C. Pritchard is on. The complexion of the Legislature is Republicans, 65; Populists, 55; Democrats, 50, so that either two of the three parties, by fusion, can elect a Senator.

Senator Pritchard will be renominated by the Republicans without opposition. If he shall fail to receive the support of the Populist caucus, and can secure the votes of twenty-one of the Populist members, he will be elected. It is stated here by Otho Wilson, Railroad Commissioner, and H. W. Ayer, Chairman of the Populist State Committee, both of whom are the close friends of Senator Marion Butler, that Senator Pritchard cannot get the Populist vote. It is understood that Senator Butler does not desire that Pritchard shall succeed himself.

The Democrats are already declaring that they will support William A. Guthrie, the defeated Populist candidate for Governor, in return for his effort to throw the votes of his party to the Democratic candidates for Judges and Kitchin for Congress in the Fifth District. The election of Kitchin over Settle is due in part to the advice of Guthrie to the Populists to vote for Kitchin.

Senator Butler favors Guthrie, but Railroad Commissioner Wilson and Chairman Ayer are against him, as are the large majority of the Populist members. Wilson hopes to see a condition of affairs that will enable him to succeed Pritchard. If a Populist is to be Senator, the Republican leaders would rather have Wilson than any other Populist.

Col. Oliver H. Dockery, who was defeated by Russell for the Republican nomination for Governor, and who then deserted the Republicans and declared for Bryan and was nominated by the Populists for Lieutenant Governor, is also a candidate to succeed Pritchard. He will also be supported by the Democrats as against Pritchard if Guthrie is found not to be available. If the Populist caucus decides not to support Pritchard, Dockery will probably receive their support. The Democrats will jump at the first opportunity that presents itself to defeat Pritchard.

The Republicans will make a great fight to re-elect Pritchard, and they will have the active, earnest, and material support of President-elect McKinley and the power behind the throne, M. A. Hanna. Both these powerful Republicans are intensely interested in the re-election of Senator Pritchard, and the Federal offices due this State and others outside the State in their disposition probably will play an important part in this contest.

It is already understood that Wallace W. Rollins of Asheville is to be Collector of Internal Revenue, James E. Boyd of Greensborough to be United States Attorney, and Brodie Duke of Durham to be United States Marshal, each for the Western District, and George W. Cobb of Elizabeth City to be Collector of Internal Revenue, Charles M. Cook of Warren to be United States Attorney, and Joshua B. Hill of this city to be Marshal, each for the Eastern District. Of course these assignments are subject to change in the interest of Pritchard.

The Legislature will enter upon the election of a Senator Jan. 26, and of course promises in advance of March 4 will be plenty and profuse. Performance may or may not come later. The election of Senator Butler's successor not coming until January, 1901, robs Pritchard of the means whereby he could compel Butler to line up the Populists in his support, and in this view it is suggested that Butler may force Pritchard to divide the Federal patronage with the Populists in return for their votes for Pritchard. It is believed that is the plan of Butler, and that the suggestion that Pritchard cannot get the Populist vote was made deliberately to force Pritchard's hand.

Asphyxiated His Son and Himself.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Conrad Eichorn, a local cigarmaker, and his thirteen-year-old son, lodged last night at Enteman's Hotel. The clerk supposed they were strangers. This morning gas was discovered escaping from their room, to which entrance was forced. Father and son lay in bed, as if in slumber. A gas chandelier lying on the floor and the strong odor of gas told the story. The father had unscrewed the chandelier and then crawled into bed to die, allowing his son to die with him.

Blew Two Men Through a Doorway.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 6.—A building occupied by the Paterson Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of building and roofing materials, was wrecked by a boiler explosion this morning. Robert Charlton, aged sixty-eight, and Henry Adams, aged thirty-five, employes, were badly hurt, the force of the explosion blowing them through a doorway into the street. Their escape from death is regarded as miraculous. Joseph Lancaster, another employe, was also injured. The loss on the property is about $10,000.

Would be a Senator Again.

Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. His term in the Senate will expire March 3, 1897. He is a candidate for re-election, and said he was reasonably confident of success. He received a telegram from one of his lieutenants at home, in which it was said that The Seattle Post-Intelligencer conceded the election of Rogers, the silver candidate for Governor, by a plurality of more than 12,000, and gave the Legislature on joint ballot as 84 for free-silver and 28 Republicans.

Shot at a Highwayman.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Nov. 6.—F. L. Farrington was driving from Great Neck to Port Washington last night, when his horse was seized and a masked man demanded his cash. Mr. Farrington drew a revolver and fired at the fellow, who released the horse and jumped into the bushes. Mr. Farrington thinks that he hit the robber. It is thought the highwayman is the one who has been making the roads through the surrounding country dangerous after night.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water.

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

THE WATER COLOR CLUB EXHIBITION.

It must be at once conceded that the seventh annual exhibition of the New-York Water Color Club, which was shown to invited members of the press at the gallery of the Fine Arts Society yesterday, is superior to any of the club's recent exhibitions. The collection numbers three hundred pictures in pastel and water colors, and includes fewer examples of eccentricity than marked the club's exhibition last year. The great Vanderbilt gallery is not used, the display being confined to the first large room and the three middle rooms, but it is stated that enough pictures were refused to hang the walls of the unused gallery.

The impression on entering the exhibition is pleasing to the eye because of the prevailing high key of the majority of the pictures, and while subsequent examination in detail discovers no work of remarkable power, no especial achievement to stir one's enthusiasm, a far higher degree of merit prevails than before.

As usual, the landscape studies predominate, both in numbers and quality, while portraits are few and good flower studies rare. Holland has drawn many of the painters to her shores during the Summer, hence Dutch figures landscapes, and canals are almost as numerous on the walls as scenes in our own land. A number of new names appear in the list, and add a welcome variety to the whole.

The conspicuous centre of the West wall of the large room is given, as a mark of honor, to Mr. McIlhenny's "December," which shows a herd of sheep, attended by a herdsman, huddled together in a bleak, snowy landscape. The work shows Mr. McIlhenny's usual irseous methods, and possesses much charm of color. Near this work hangs Mr. Gruppe's "November," a work somewhat similar in motive, excellently handled, and also Mr. Foster's "Rainy Day," which is of admirable quality. Admirers of Mr. Charles Warren Eaton during the last ten years will experience something of a surprise at the new turn his talent has taken, for among the eight examples of his work shown, there is little to recall his old method. His art shows a subtler vein than it has heretofore revealed, and his color greater refinement.

Another surprise is given in the work of Mrs. S. C. Sears, who appears as a painter of flowers, as well as of heads of children. It, however, can hardly be said that the several panels of "poppies" are altogether successful; the crudeness of the green coloring grates somewhat harshly on the mind and destroys the harmony.

While many painters give their attention to flowers, and a number of examples appear on the walls of the exhibition, good examples of flower painting are exceedingly rare. Exception, however, should be made of "Roses," by Mrs. E. L. Coffin, and the "Violets" of Mary E. Hart.

Of the Autumn landscapes of Mr. Merritt Post only praise can be spoken. His work reveals a notable advance on its poetic side, as does also "A Pastoral," by Mr. F. R. Green, showing a weary horse in the fields awaiting his release. The serious qualities of the work of Mr. F. B. Willaims make him one to be looked for in future exhibitions, although No. 140, "A Wood," shows a labored manner not found in his less ambitious work. The "Child's Head," by Florence W. Gotthold, indicates a painter of perception that will be heard from.

Among the well known women exhibitors, Miss McChesney's "Old Woman" is a work of sterling worth; Miss Lydia F. Emmett's "Portrait of a Child" is delightful in color, and able in technique; Mrs. Rosina Emmett Sherwood's "The Fireside," well drawn, save in the hands of the figure; Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nichols' "Idle Moments," serene in color, but carelessly drawn, and Miss Emma Lampert's "Home Life in Holland," commendable for its observation.

Several heads by Mr. L. C. Earle show his admirable lightness of touch and surety of knowledge, while Mr. Snell's "Will-o'-the-Wisp" is marked by great delicacy. Mr. John La Farge's "Porcupine Island, Bar Harbor," is delightful in coloring. Mr. Curran, among his five works, shows two of children which are of exceptional attractiveness, being equal to anything he has hitherto exhibited. "The Story Book," showing the heads of two children, is a work of great beauty and worthy of all praise. The composition of Miss Mildred Howells, showing three figures at afternoon tea, strikes an individual note, but is rendered in a flat, poster-like manner not altogether befitting the theme. Among the marines the excellent examples of Mr. F. K. M. Rehn and the "Moonrise in Holland," by Mr. W. C. Hartson, deserve special mention.

A number of miniatures are shown in the second gallery, of which the best are those by Susanne C. Rice and A. M. Archambault.

On the whole, the exhibition shows less careless work than in former years, and a distinct advance in merit. It will remain open until Nov. 21, being inaugurated to-day and this evening by a reception and view for the exhibitors and their friends.

MAY BUY DIAMOND MATCH.

Bryant & May, the English Makers, Are Negotiating, It Is Said.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The statement was made to-day on very high authority that representatives of Bryant & May, who have heretofore enjoyed the monopoly of the match industry in Great Britain, were in this country negotiating for a controlling interest in the stock of the Diamond Match Company at $200 a share.

George M. Pullman was given as the authority for this statement, and it was confirmed by the President of a leading bank so far as the presence here of foreign representatives was concerned.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York City to-day filed an assumpsit suit, nominally for $50,000, against William H. & J. H. Moore, whose disastrous manipulation of Diamond Match stock resulted in closing the Stock Exchange for many weeks. The suit filed to-day is really for the recovery of $7,169, being the balance due the bank on a loan of $50,000 made to the Moores July 20. Diamond Match stock valued at $60,000 was deposited as collateral.

Drove Saloon Keeper from Town.

Southold, L. I., is a strict temperance town, and a man named Daniel Miller, who formerly lived in Mattituck, was driven out of the place yesterday for attempting to run a liquor store, or "cider ranch," as it was called. Southold has no salcon, and did not want Miller's innovation, so the "Vigilants," numbering about fifty, first requested him to leave, and, upon his refusal, serenaded his store by shooting off guns and throwing missiles against it, without harming the inmates. The constable of the town learned of the affair anr broke up the gathering. Miller and his wife were so frightened that they packed up their effects and left the town.

Property Owners Protest.

A special meeting of the Property Owners' Association of the Twenty-third Ward was held at 639 Van Cortland Avenue last evening. Vice President Grossman announced that he had received information on good authority to the effect that the Board of Assessors in the Twenty-third Ward was about to increase to a considerable extent the assessments on property. This report created considerable excitement among the 150 property owners, and speeches were made in opposition to it. The Counselors of the association were instructed to investigate the report and as soon as possible notify the association.

Died in the Prison Ward.

John Dugan, fifty-eight years old, of 384 First Avenue, died in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital last night. Dugan was a Street Inspector and was well known on the east side. It was at first supposed that he had attempted suicide, but from later developments it was learned that Dugan had unintentionally taken an overdose of morphine and chloral.

Tombs in Bad Condition.

The sanitary inspectors who have examined the condition of the Tombs Prison, by order of the Board of Health, have made their report. They condemn the plumbing and point out many defects in the sanitary condition of the institution. The report will come up for consideration before the Board at its regular meeting Tuesday.

HOW LUNG DISEASES ARE NOW TREATED.

GREAT SUCCESS OF ANTISEPTIC AIR INHALATIONS.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES BEAR TESTIMONY TO THEIR CURE.

(Extracts from Dr. Hunter's Lectures.)

Having already explained what consumption really is; how it arises; in what way it can be prevented, and why it has always proved fatal under treatment by the stomach and the various hypodermic nostrums, "KOCH'S LYMPH," "Edson Asceptolin," "GOAT'S BLOOD," "Asses' serum," and other animal and chemical poisons, all of which have been relegated to oblivion as dangerous fads of Modern Empiricism, it only remains to tell you WHAT WILL SUCCEED, and to prove to you that IT IS SUCCESSFUL in innumerable cases, even after all other means have been tried in vain.

With the guiding light of past experience before him, no reputable specialist in lung diseases can see either science or sense in treating any disease of the lungs, whether it be Tuberculosis or Bronchitis, Asthma or Chronic Pneumonia, without direct application to the diseased parts. Medicated air breathed into the lungs goes to the root if the disease and is the only hope. We have now germicidal inhalants which kill and drive out the bacilli of tuberculosis, and we have antiseptics and healing inhalants which cure Bronchitis, Asthma, and all the catarrhal inflammations of the air passages and lungs by inhalation as certainly as a SORE EYE or SORE THROAT is cured by direct applications to those parts.

The people, I know, are unlearned in the mysteries of medical science and cannot be expected to decide on the truth or fallacy of medical doctrines. But no person of ordinary intelligence can fail to understand and rightly estimate the value of plain, naked facts. Everything in life that is true and valuable to mankind rests upon facts. A cloud of grateful witnesses from every State in the Union proclaim that they were sick and in danger of their lives by lung disease; that they could find no help or hope of cure from other treatment; that they were finally led by reports of its great success to try my treatment of antiseptic air inhalations, and were cured by it after everything else had been tried and failed.

Mr. C. P. Mendenhall of Harper Bros. says: "I was attacked with the grippe, which affected my lungs. I was so broken down that I could not walk without being exhausted. I was for a year and four months away from my business, and could do nothing until I found Dr. Hunter's treatment. I am now sound and well."

Mr. Lambert Miller of H. B. Claflin Co. says: "After much suffering from lung disease, and the failure of all other treatment, including change of air, to help me, I heard of Dr. Hunter's medicated air cure, and by it am a well man again."

Mr. Lydell Whitehead of Whitehead Bros., No. 517 West Fifteenth Street, says: "I was a very sick man. I took cold, and it settled on my lungs: had a bad cough, pains in my chest, shortness of breath and loss of flesh. I went to California, thinking change of air and climate might help me, but came back no better. I then applied to Dr. Hunter, and was cured. I gained 35 pounds under his treatment, and feel 400 per cent. better for it."

Mr. A. L. Peer of No. 179 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., says: "My trouble began with spitting of blood. I had twenty-seven hemorrhages in a short time, and became terribly emaciated, losing forty pounds in weight; was unable to leave my bed from weakness; my doctor could give me little encouragement, and it seemed I must die. I was

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
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SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... 1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY—Aida—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Exhibition of Decorations—9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Society Concert—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosmary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Widow Jones—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Evangeline—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Shore Acres—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
IRVING PLACE—Papa Nitsche—8:00. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MURRAY HILL—Too Much Johnson—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
PALMER'S—Mirth, Mystery—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating—8:30.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1896.

WISE WORDS.

The wisest words President-elect McKINLEY has ever spoken are these from his telegram to Mr. HANNA:

"The victory is not to party or section, but of and for the whole American people. Let us as Americans straightway devote ourselves to the upbuilding of America, to the peace, honor, and glory of our common country. Party dissensions should no longer divide or rack the public mind, nor the zeal or temper of either side deter any citizen from patriotic devotion to the good of all."

The upbuilding of this country is a work in which all worthy American citizens will diligently engage. They will be most thankful for the opportunity to engage with undivided minds, undisturbed by the brawling and uproar of contentious politics, and sheltered from the assaults of madmen threatening the Republic with dishonor and anarchy.

From every rational and sensible Democrat as well as from all rational and sensible Republicans President McKINLEY will have hearty support for the unpartisan, broad, and rational policy he enunciates. If party dissension is laid aside during his Administration, it will be because his wisdom disarms opposition.

We must warn the President-elect, however, that there are men of great influence and large following in his party who will urge him to take up controverted matters and to adopt policies as to which the two parties are historically antagonistic. That would end the new political millennium abruptly. The Democrats will be in the waiting position of a minority. "Let the assassins begin," was the logical retort when it was proposed that capital punishment should be abolished. If partisanship is to be abolished, the Republicans must begin, and for such Republicans as Senator HOAR and CABOT LODGE it will be hard indeed.

But to Mr. McKINLEY himself we give credit for entire sincerity in his noble adjuration to the American people not to let their minds be racked by the profitless dissensions of mere party politics. Facing the great responsibility that awaits him, he rises to unaccustomed heights of patriotism, and in that clearer air sees the full breadth and greatness of his country. The spectacle inspires him with sentiments that will be echoed in the hearts and applauded by the voices of a people weary of strife and sick to death of the incompetence, the want of principle, and the recklessness of party leaders who make morality and civic honor the stake of their miserable game. The American people want to go to work. They will honor the man who gives them a chance.

TARIFF PROJECTS.

Senator QUAY predicts that "we shall have a new tariff bill within eight months after McKINLEY's inauguration," and it may be assumed that he has trustworthy information as to what Mr. McKINLEY and the other leaders of the Republican Party intend to do. If the Dingley bill should be passed in the Senate at the coming session of Congress, and President CLEVELAND should permit it to become a law, we should have a new tariff before the inauguration of Mr. McKINLEY. The Senator's prediction seems to foreshadow an extra session, called immediately after the inauguration for the preparation and passage of a new bill. It will be recalled that even the consideration of the Dingley bill in the Senate was prevented at the last session by the Silver forces.

What is this Dingley bill? It provides that every duty in the present tariff—with certain exceptions hereafter to be noted—shall be increased by 15 per cent. The duty on sugar is not touched. Upon clothing and combing wools there are imposed duties equal to 60 per cent. of the duties in the McKinley tariff, (or 6 6-10 cents and 7 2-10 cents a pound, respectively;) the full McKinley rates on carpet wool (32 and 50 per cent.) are restored; the duties on woolen goods are increased by the addition of 60 per cent of the repealed specific "compensatory" duties of the McKinley act; and lumber, now free, is made dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent. of the McKinley duty. Thus, the cost of the woolen manufacturer's imported raw material would be increased by about 40 per cent.; the carpet maker would pay about one-third more for carpet wool, and the price of imported woolen cloth, dress goods, and knit fabrics would be increased by 30 or 40 per cent.

The general addition of 15 per cent. would make many important duties even higher than they were in the McKinley tariff. There is a proviso, however, that in such cases the McKinley rates shall be accepted. The effect upon the revenue can not be foreseen clearly. The receipts would be increased by the new duties on wool, woolens, and lumber; the higher rates on some other products would probably cut down the revenue so far as such imports are concerned.

Every Trust or similar combination (the Sugar Trust excepted) which now uses a tariff duty as an instrument of extortion would have its power to exact high ring prices increased by this bill.

The promise was publicly and distinctly made when this measure was passed in the House that greater additions to the duties would be enacted in 1897 or 1898 if the Republican Party should be successful at the polls this year. The Republicans explained that larger increases would have invited a veto.

If the Republican programme includes the passage of this bill before March 4 it provides for tariff disturbance in the near future, to be followed by fresh disturbance of the same kind at the first session of the next Congress. It may be, if Senator QUAY's remark indicates the purpose of those whose influence will be decisive, that the Dingley bill is to be laid aside and that the Republican leaders intend to make a new general revision next Summer.

Can they not be persuaded to give up these tariff projects for a year or two? What the country's industries and trade need is peace, confidence, freedom from threat of interference or change. If it shall be absolutely necessary to enlarge the revenue, the required addition can easily be made by some simple bill, providing for a temporary tax, which will neither raise the issue of tariff protection nor disturb business by a revision of all the tariff schedules.

MR. PARSONS'S PLAN FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

Mr. PARSONS, the engineer for the Rapid Transit Commission, followed strictly the resolution adopted on the 6th of August in reporting upon routes and a general plan for rapid-transit roads. The resolution limited him to a plan involving a cost of not more than $30,000,000, and required him to begin at a terminus at or near the Post Office under the City Hall Park and follow the line of Park Row, Elm Street, and Fourth Avenue to the Grand Central Station, dividing the system there into east and west branches, the former to proceed on the line of Park Avenue and over private property to the Harlem River and beyond, and the latter through Forty-second Street and the Boulevard to a point above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. It required a four-track road from the City Hall Park to Forty-second Street and two-track roads above that line, with provision for adding a third track when it could be advantageously done, and for extensions from both the southern and the northern termini and the expansion of the whole system to one of four tracks in time. Within these limitations Mr. PARSONS appears to have done as well as could be done.

There is no question about the desirability of the central underground line from the Grand Central Station to the City Hall Park, and it ought to be extended, with two tracks at least, down Broadway to Bowling Green, for that is a very important section to be reached by any rapid-transit system. It contains many people during the day who desire to get up town at night and few of whom would go to the Post Office for a train. Broadway being now out of the question for the main trunk of the system, Elm Street affords the best route, and it is a great advantage that this street is about to be widened and so extended as to be continuous with Fourth Avenue.

Not only will that be an advantage to the work of construction, but this route makes possible a close estimate of cost, which will come far within the city's Constitutional debt limit and obviate the objection which the Supreme Court found to the Broadway plan.

Above Forty-second Street the problem is not so clearly solved. To complete an underground system, east and west side routes will be necessary, and the one plainly available for the west side is through Broadway and the Boulevard, where underground construction will not be difficult or very costly. There is a large district to be provided for and to be developed below One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, but it would not be long before an extension further north would be desirable.

On the east side the matter is more complicated and embarrassing. Besides the present four-track railroad providing for the trains of three companies, having stations at Harlem and above the river, there are now two elevated lines on the east side, and there are objections to underground construction in the low ground above the present tunnel. Mr. PARSONS proposes an elevated road deflecting westward to Lenox Avenue or near it, running through a section above the Park now poorly provided with transit facilities and connecting with the central section beyond the Harlem River.

The system thus planned cannot be regarded as complete, but it would cover the area now developed and in pressing need of rapid-transit facilities, and it could be readily extended as the area of development and pressing need was enlarged. It comes well within the authorized limit of cost without encroaching upon the city's ability to provide by the issue of bonds for other requirements of municipal growth. Moreover, it promises the only mode of relief from congested population and overburdened lines of travel that seems at present to be available.

"PATRONAGE" AGAIN.

Fifteen years ago Senator PLATT resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to New-York in confidence that his course would be "vindicated" by a re-election. He resigned for no public reason whatever. No measure of his party, no policy of the Administration, then recently inaugurated, had compelled him to assume an independent position, or to seek a renewal of the commission he had received. He resigned because President GARFIELD had refused his dictation as to Federal appointments in this State. He had failed to secure "recognition." He did not question the capability or the character of the men actually appointed; he simply resented the fact that they were not "his" men. His greed had not been satisfied; he had not had that free access to the trough to which, in his view, his position in the hierarchy of hog politics entitled him. He came home expecting that when he returned the Republican Party of the State would be at his back and the President would yield. He never went back.

It is now generally believed that he will return to the Senate next March. Then, as before, he will find a new President from Ohio whose nomination he opposed. He will undoubtedly seek, as he sought before, to dictate New-York appointments. He will use the same argument and persuasion, possibly the same threats. His ideals, his appetite, and his methods have not changed. Now, as then, his party is divided, and the machinery is in the hands of his faction. It will be impossible for Mr. McKINLEY, as it was for Mr. GARFIELD, to distribute offices to suit either him or his rivals without making trouble.

We can suggest to Mr. McKINLEY an alternative that will save him much annoyance, anxiety, and risk. Let him take the great body of appointments out of politics. Every Federal office in the State, with the possible exception of the District Attorneys, can, not only with safety, but with great advantage, be filled either by the retention of the present incumbents where they are competent, or by promotion, or by selections absolutely indifferent to politics. If Mr. McKINLEY will adopt any of these methods, as the case requires, he can bid defiance to all factions and their leaders. And if Mr. PLATT should again get mad and resign on that ground, his own Legislature would not dare to send him back.

FAIR ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Republicans and sound-money Democrats in Virginia alike charge that "frauds of all conceivable kinds" were practiced at the recent election in that State, and that but for these the Bryan Electors would have been defeated. Similar charges have been made in Alabama and Texas, and the general fact is no longer denied that elections have been carried by fraud in the polling or in the counting of votes in some of the Southern States for years. It is said that the Republicans and their Democratic allies in the recent contest in Virginia will unite in a determined fight for fair elections hereafter, and will make that the overshadowing issue in the State campaign next year.

A similar interest has been excited in other Southern States, and when election frauds are resorted to in a National campaign involving such issues as were at stake this year, interest in the question will not be confined to the South. It behooves the people of the South to relieve themselves of the odium and the peril that come from fraud at the polls and dishonesty in canvassing the vote of the people, for the practice has gone far beyond the purpose of preventing "negro domination," even if we admit that it was justified for that purpose.

The only real danger in the negro vote comes from ignorance, and it is no greater in the negro vote than in an equally ignorant white vote. The suppression of the negro vote in South Carolina has had no better result than Tillmanism. An educational qualification that makes no discrimination on account of race or color is Constitutional and has existed in Massachusetts for nearly forty years. Nobody can find fault with the establishment of such a qualification in any Southern State, provided it is applied fairly and justly, and adequate provision is made for education, so that every citizen may have the opportunity of qualifying himself for the suffrage.

The educational qualification and ample means for popular education should go together, and both are needed for the safety of the Commonwealth where illiteracy now exists on a large scale. They are especially needed in most of the Southern States. Where the percentage of illiteracy is small it is not necessary to have an educational qualification, but special efforts should be made to exterminate illiteracy altogether and give every citizen the qualification, whether it is required for voting or not.

With the universal education of children under a compulsory system faithfully carried out, and with abundant means of instruction at the public charge, no citizen twenty-one years of age has any excuse for being unable to read. There may be exceptions in aliens coming here after they have passed that age, but under the naturalization laws foreign illiterates ought not to be admitted to citizenship, and none but citizens should be allowed to vote. Restricted suffrage is certainly a less evil than fraudulent elections.

MR. BRYAN TO HIS FRIENDS.

Much may be pardoned to a man suffering under the chagrin of defeat. This should be kept in mind in reading Mr. BRYAN's manifesto to the "bimetallists." Only some fifteen men all told have known what it is to miss the Presidency of the United States when they had confidently expected to win it. The list stands about like this: JEFFERSON, JOHN ADAMS, BURR, PINCKNEY, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, VAN BUREN, HENRY CLAY, CASS, SCOTT, FREMONT, TILDEN, HANCOCK, BLAINE, CLEVELAND, HARRISON. To all these men came this tremendous disappointment as it has now come to BRYAN, the sixteenth. The rest of us, fortunately, know nothing about it. It is easy and just therefore to be indulgent toward Mr. BRYAN. Mr. TILDEN was not quite patient or invariably dignified in the extraordinary circumstances of his loss of the Presidency. Mr. BLAINE, too, was unable to conceal his irritation.

Mr. BRYAN's address is not characterized by impatience or want of dignity. It is merely one of his campaign speeches adapted to the conditions that now unexpectedly confront him. It might have been supposed that BRYAN'S 599 discourses would have exhausted the springs of his utterance. His address gives no sign of that. Nor have his buoyant hopes been crushed. "The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished," he writes, "they have simply been overcome." The distinction is imperceptible, but if Mr. BRYAN can get any comfort from it no one will desire to deprive him of this consolation.

When, however, he declares that before 1900 the gold-standard Democrats will have become either bimetallists or Republicans, and that by that time the American people will be ready to join him and his bimetallist friends "in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1," we feel moved to ask how much of a defeat would be required to take the nonsense out of Mr. BRYAN.

THE NEW EMANCIPATION.

The announcement of BRYAN's defeat flashed over the wires and was read in the papers throughout the land on Wednesday morning. Within thirty-six hours the following cases of industries starting up or increasing their force were reported:

Starting Up, or Increased.	Men.
Knitting mills, Hagerstown, Md.	....
Bicycle works, Hagerstown, Md.	2,000
Chair company, Louisville, Ky.	150
Car Works, Jeffersonville, Ind.	2,500
Drill works, Dowagiac, Mich.	150
Iron furnaces, Tonawanda, N. Y.	300
Bolt shop, Southington, Conn.	....
Hardware company, Southington, Conn.	....
Lock company, Terryville, Conn.	....
Carriage factory, Bridgeport, Conn.	200
Brass company, Bridgeport, Conn.	300
Iron works, Bridgeport, Conn.	500
Corset factory, Bridgeport, Conn.	....
Rule and level company, New-Britain, Conn.	....
Screw shop, New-Britain, Conn.	....
Knitting company, Glastonbury, Conn.	....
Paper mill, Addison, Conn.	....
Hardware company, New-Haven, Conn.	2,500
Woolen and cotton mills, Ipswich, Mass.	800
Jewelry shops, Providence, R. I.	....
Illinois Steel Company, Joliet, Ill.	2,800
Steel and iron company, Raleigh, N. C.	....
Railroad shops, Chillicothe, Ohio.	....
File company, Anderson, Ohio.	....
Fifteen factories, Columbus, Ohio.	....
"Big Four" Car Works, Ohio.	....
Car works, Mount Vernon, Ill.	....
Cooper shops, Rarden, Ohio.	....
Plow works, Racine, Wis.	....
Thrashing machine works, Racine, Wis.	....
Woolen mills, Racine, Wis.	....
Wagon company, Racine, Wis.	1,000
Veneer door company, Cleveland, Ohio.	100
Sewing machine company, Cleveland, Ohio	450
Iron works, Cleveland, Ohio.	500

Here are thirty-five instances, in eleven different States, affecting the employment of at least 15,000 men. They are undoubtedly but a small number compared with those that have not been made public. At the same time, from all parts of the country come reports of new orders, of orders which were conditioned on the defeat of Bryanism, and of foreign investments in American enterprises.

At the Sub-Treasuries the clerks who have been busy for weeks paying out gold for greenbacks are now unable to meet the demand for paper in return for gold. Banks in this city are receiving hoarded gold in such quantities that they are forced to weigh it instead of counting it. Savings-bank depositors are bringing in gold in a great many small sums. In a word, confidence has taken the place of doubt and energy that of depression, because now the whole world knows that no man, whether he buys or sells, lends or borrows, works or employs work, can be cheated by an American dollar. Against the honest chances of trade and all legitimate difficulty or risk the enterprise, industry, shrewdness, and skill of the American people can contend hopefully. Now that the lurking, sneaking, corrupting danger of a dishonest currency is removed, they take up their task with glad and resolute hearts.

Among the many evidences that it was the cause rather than the candidate that won the great victory of Tuesday is the fact that McKINLEY's own State of Ohio did not do as well by him as the neighboring States of the West, to say nothing of the East, where he has never been a favorite even with his own party. New-York and Illinois gave him unparalleled pluralities, though four years ago they chose Democratic Electors, but Ohio has several times given greater support to Republican candidates, and only last year BUSHNELL, for Governor, had a plurality larger by nearly 40,000 than that of McKINLEY now.

A decision of great importance to the gold miners of this country has just been handed down by the High Court at Pretoria, the capital of the South African Republic. The case is known as JAMES HAY vs. The African Gold Recovery Company, and it involved the validity in South Africa of the patents covering the cyanide process of extracting gold from the ore. Very large sums were expended by the plaintiff—who represented the South African mining companies—and the defendant company in procuring expert testimony from the United States, Australia, New-Zealand, and other countries. Six months were consumed in the work here. Both of the patents have been canceled. There is no appeal from this decision, so far as the use of the patents in South Africa is concerned, and it is probable that gold miners elsewhere may hereafter safely and freely use cyanide of potassium solution of any strength and zinc shavings of any shape for the extraction of gold from ore or "tailings."

Mr. SMALLEY for many years, as is well known, represented THE NEW-YORK TIMES in London.—[The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.]

Never, Sir! Never, never!

The report of the Inspectors of the Health Department on the condition of the Tombs shows a state of things that would shame the authorities of the meanest town in Madagascar. And it is all the greater shame that there is nothing new in the facts, they having been known but ignored for at least ten years.

There seems to be no doubt that the forestry amendment to the Constitution has been overwhelmingly defeated. The returns have not been aggregated, but such as are reported are so largely against the amendment as to put the result practically beyond question. The sentiment against it seems to have been well-nigh universal, which is the more remarkable because the proposition was passed quietly through two Legislatures without exciting resistance, and had attracted so little attention that hardly anybody knew what it meant when THE TIMES raised the alarm less than two weeks before the election. It was promptly taken up by the press throughout the State, and as soon as the people realized what the amendment meant it was doomed. Our legislators and our wonderful commission which is charged with the care and protection of the forest lands of the State should take a lesson from this sharp verdict.

The quidnuncs who are discussing the chances of a Democrat going into Mr. McKINLEY's Cabinet are anticipating the silly season. Sound-money Democrats did not go into the fight for office, and cannot and will not accept it if it shall be offered.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It would be interesting to know how many of the people who drew small amounts of gold from the Sub-Treasury in the campaign's closing day were really alarmed for the safety of their savings, and how many of them had in mind the possibility of making a snug profit in case gold went to a premium for a while.

—Canada and the United States observe the same day as a season of thanksgiving. Why doesn't Mexico prove the similarity of her piety and her civilization, as well as her right to be considered a part of North America, by joining in this admirable festival? Perhaps, though, a country that is on a silver basis has nothing to be thankful for.

—As a paper that gave only reluctant and delayed support to Bryanism, The Mobile Register can afford to face the results of the election with more equanimity than many of its silverite contemporaries. It advises Southern Democrats to profit from their defeat by forcing themselves to realize its cause, and it sees in the Republican triumph, coming after the awful drubbing that party received in 1892, proof that no condemnation is final, provided the convict has sense enough to make obvious his right to another trial. Evidently wisdom hath not altogether departed from the Southland.

—San Francisco, as well as Philadelphia, is savagely critical in respect to plans prepared by the Government architects. The people there say they do not want their new Federal building to be a gloomy, dungeonlike structure, with low, deep, dark, grated doorways, and made absurd by two gay campanile towers perched on the roof. It seems that Mr. WILLIAM M. AIKEN, who designed this plan, had visited California, and determined to make something in the old Spanish style in memory of the State's early history. San Francisco insists that his idea is a bad one, badly carried out, and it clamors for something different, lighter, and better adapted to modern needs and conditions.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer expresses angry regret because it printed on Monday morning a Washington dispatch about a circular said to have been sent out by the "Honest Money Gold and Order League of Philadelphia," and advising employers how to evade without violating the law against coercing employes. The Enquirer says that the whole dispatch was obviously a work of the Populistic imagination, as no such league is known at the Bullitt Building, in Philadelphia, where it was said to have its headquarters, and the absurdity of the yarn would not have escaped notice except for the hurry and confusion incident to the closing days of a hot campaign.

—The Boston Transcript is disposed to lament the gradual disappearance of New-England's picturesque stone walls. Well, those walls are picturesque, no doubt, but they have no other good quality, and half a hundred bad ones. This is admitted by the Boston writer, and yet he grows lachrymosely lyrical while describing the beautiful weeds that grow beside these walls—and scatter their seeds over the neighboring fields. If New-England is content to be a sort of museum, filled with relics of a primitive age, of course, she ought to preserve her stone fences and the harsh, narrow bigotry of the brave men who built them, but if she aspires to march ahead with the rest of the country, she will lighten herself of all such burdens as quickly as possible.

—"Having beaten us by calling the attention of the American people to the facts that we were would-be repudiators of National and private debts; that we advocated mob violence as better than constitutions and courts, and that we were as ready and eager to inflate and depreciate the supreme tribunal of this land as we were to treat its currency in the same way—having convicted us of all these things before the greatest jury in the world, why not be magnanimous; why not stop talking about these unpleasant things and give us a chance to prepare for another assault upon you?" This fairly summarizes an appeal that appears in a New-York paper. What a confession! What an argument!

—Among other bequests left by Mr. SAMUEL C. BUCKLAND, a sometime resident of Arlington, one of Boston's suburbs, was some real estate of considerable value for MARY L. OLMSTEAD, his housekeeper. This substantial tribute of an esteem no doubt deserved is noteworthy only by reason of the fact that it is given with a peculiar and possibly inexplicable restriction. Miss OLMSTEAD—she is a Miss, of age unstated, and to that extent uncertain—is to possess her legacy of land and houses only so long as she remains unwedded. Should she enter the holy state of matrimony title to the property passes to the First Universalist Church of Arlington. Now, why on earth did Mr. BUCKLAND—but there, mysteries like this, especially when they come from the neighborhood of Boston, would best be permitted to remain unsolved.

—With tiresome and mattoidal iteration the Chicago papers continue to yell like savages over the ludicrously inconsequential fact that a few more votes were cast there than in New-York. Strange as it may seem, they really believe, or at least really assert, that this proves Chicago to have a larger population than New-York, and—culmination of absurdity—that, if most populous, Chicago is therefore the metropolis of the Union and its "greatest" city. Now, as to the first point, haven't the Chicagoans intellect enough to see that the ratio of voters to residents is not a constant one? In a mining camp, for instance, the proportion of adult males to the entire population is naturally far higher than in a New-England college town. As to the relation of size to importance, of course that is a matter which it is as useless to discuss with Chicago people as it is needless to argue it with anybody else.

PERSONAL.

—The present sent by Emperor WILLIAM, through Gen. VON HAHNKE, to Queen WILHELMINA of Holland on the occasion of her confirmation, is a cross made of seven chrysolites, surrounded by brilliants, and modeled after an ancient Netherlands cross in the Berlin Museum.

—Manchester College, the new haven of Nonconformity at Oxford, is fast acquiring an aesthetic notoriety which will probably make it toward the middle of the twentieth century the Mecca of many earnest pilgrims. All the main windows of its little chapel except two are filled with stained glass, executed by WILLIAM MORRIS from designs by BURNE-JONES.

—It is stated as "a curious fact" that the languages used by the Czar and Czarina in their private intercourse are English and German, French and Italian being but seldom spoken by their Majesties when alone. The Czarina did not learn Russian till after her betrothal, but though she as yet speaks it very slowly, it is with a good accent and great distinctness.

—When the present Czar's grandfather was in London fifty-four years ago, he expressed indignant surprise that British patriotism, more generous in words than in cash, had left the Nelson Monument, in Trafalgar Square, only half built. He showed the sincerity of his admiration for the hero—or of his desire to reprove his English hosts—by contributing from his subjects' pockets enough money to complete the monument.

—WILLIAM POTTER, who has just been elected President of the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, at Philadelphia, was United States Ambassador to Italy during a part of the Harrison Administration. He was born in 1852, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and abroad, and for the eighteen years before 1892 was his father's partner in a large manufacturing business at Philadelphia. He has long been prominent in Republican politics.

—In the last of his reported speeches, made on election night, RICHARD MANSFIELD told his deeply interested audience that, being an actor, he neither knew nor cared anything about politics, but he did hope they had selected the right man for President. This display of anxiety about mundane affairs Mr. MANSFIELD proceeded to explain by stating that, though artists like himself lived mostly in a region of dreams, yet, occasionally they had to get down among other men and look about for something to eat. On such occasions he liked to find the necessary food without too much trouble or exertion.

—New proof of the dangers incidental to giving to unworthy candidates nominations that seem to carry with them no chance of success has just been given in Massachusetts, where a colored politician was rewarded by the Republicans, for services of questionable propriety by what they thought was the empty honor of a nomination for the Executive Council. Now the man has been carried into office on the "landslide," and the people who thought they were only pretended to support him find that a Councilor whose reputation is quite as swarthy as his skin will sit in an honorable place to which he would never have been elevated intentionally.

—Miss CLARA EVANS and a mouse, the one a teacher in a Baltimore public school and the other a resident of the same building, collided while traversing their respective orbits, one day this week, and so startling were the noises which ensued that a panic among the children present was the result. They rushed for the door and down stairs in wildest terror, and a citizen who saw them emerge tumultuously into the street promptly turned in an alarm of fire from the nearest box. When the engines arrived the entire neighborhood was filled with excitement and mothers; but finally Miss EVANS managed to explain most of the trouble and in the end it was decided that nobody had been hurt or was likely to be. So rejoiced were the assembled taxpayers at this that not for several hours afterward did it occur to them that to call out the fire engines entails on the city an expense amounting to about $100.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Let the Party Get Together.

From The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer Sun.

In prosperity the Democrats divided. In adversity let them get together. Let all true Democrats rally to the party's true principles, and the people will yet follow her banner to victory.

The Better Times Coming.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Post.

Better times will come to America, not merely because free silver has been beaten, but because the American people have vindicated their right to govern themselves. It is our belief that a people have a right even to misgovern themselves, but it is a far higher and better thing to govern themselves wisely, intelligently, and justly.

The Promising Outlook.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

The outlook is good for steady and profitable trade for a long while. The gold that has been going into hoarding, for two months, will come out and be placed in some form of productive investment. Idle money in the form of bonds drawing low rates of interest will be put into some of the new enterprises now starting up, or be used for extending old plants.

A Blessing to the Country.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

The defeat of the Bryan financial and governmental heresies at the polls is a blessing to the country. Already the atmosphere is clearing, and a better feeling pervades the whole Nation. The political agitators have had their day, and now they should subside, and let the people alone. No man is a friend of the people who will continue to sow the seeds of discontent.

Stop the Agitation Now.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The country wants rest from agitation and work for the idle. The Supreme Court of American politics has passed on the issues. Now, the people want a chance to work and make some money. The man who seeks to renew the proposition to deliver the country to the mineowners is a public enemy. But, seek as he may, the people will not longer need him. They will refuse to be "agitated" by powerless agitators.

Now for Peace and Prosperity.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

The great election is over; now for peace, business activity, and prosperity. We have passed through a momentous contest, which has shocked the country almost as much as war itself. Let us all join heartily in a movement to end the feeling of depression that has prevailed, to restore confidence and to revive business. If what the supporters of Mr. McKinley say is true this revival ought to be easier and come in shorter time than we had hoped for.

The Mistake of the Southern Lenders.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Commercial Herald.

What Mr. Cleveland said in prophecy four years ago, is history to-day. To the letter, and worse, his prediction that the South would be left alone with the heresy, is fulfilled. Except the silver States we tread the winepress alone. Not even the solid South is with us. Not for one moment have we doubted the verdict of the American people upon the monstrous and monumental political folly of this generation. It is like 1860 in the depth of its fatuity, but unlike it in the entire absence of heroic quality. The question is how and when will we ever get out of the bog—who will lead us forth?

The Party's Abandonment of Its Principles.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

Concerning those who led the Democracy into the road to inevitable disaster, we have nothing to say in the way of accusation or rebuke. We concede to them honesty of purpose and courage of conviction, but they must realize from the lesson of Tuesday, as well as from the result of the past divergencies of the party from the straight and narrow path that leads to life, that the best political expediency is that which adheres most closely to sound political principles. We recovered from the disaster of 1872 by doing battle squarely for Democracy; we can regain our lost control of the Government by being equally wise and courageous at the next opportunity.

Sound-Money Work in North Carolina.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is but right and fitting that the gentlemen who, in the midst of their business claims, and at the sacrifice of personal interest, came down to our North State to speak for a Nation's integrity and honor, should realize that their mission was not in vain. I refer to the noble and disinterested efforts of Col. Burton Harrison, McReady Sykes, District Attorney Eaton of Albany, De Lancey Nicoll, William G. Peckham, and Lindley Vinton. I can testify of my knowledge that the sentiment of sound money, presented to the people with ripe judgment and so clearly expressed, was not without its influence as shown at the polls Nov. 3 throughout the State.

HANFORD N. LOCKWOOD

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 5, 1896.

Go!

From The American Grocer.

The whole country has been waiting this one word from the American people, and now it has been given. It made some difference what kind of a track they had—silver or gold—but any track is better than none, any certainty better than an uncertainty, and now we have got a smooth, solid gold-macadamized road, instead of a muddy, miry, silver corduroy, and the United States of America can make the race for commercial supremacy on a par with the other great commercial nations. With natural resources such as are possessed by no other nation, who doubts that we will be in the lead?

Questions of the Hour.

In your glorious hour of triumph, pray
one moment step aside,
And inform me if Tom Watson has as yet
been notified?

In your joyous paeans pause ye, and, I beg
you, tell to me
On what line will Johnny Altgeld go back
home across the sea?

'Mid your blaring bands of music, if to you
'tis just the same,
Shout out loud so I can hear it: What was
Bryan's middle name?

I have known where Sewall came from,
'twas from Bath, in Maine, I wis;
But I'd like it if you'd tell me where to
find him after this?

And ye men of Massachusetts, tell me truly,
I do pray,
What did dear, sweet Freddy Williams on
last Wednesday morning say?

And ye men who've seen him lately—if
there's such a man in sight—
Where is D. B. Hill—the leader—and, pray,
what's his pleasing plight?

And the last and most pathetic, tell, I beg
you, tell me true,
Now that there are no headquarters, what
is Sinjun going to do?

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

JOHN H. INMAN'S FUNERAL

WILL TAKE PLACE TO-DAY AT HIS LATE HOME.

There Will Be No Pall Bearers, and Only Friends and Business Associates Will Attend—The Rev. Dr. Hall Will Officiate—Resolutions Passed by the Cotton Exchange—A Statement Regarding Mr. Inman's Death Made by His Brother.

Arrangements for the funeral of John H. Inman, who died suddenly on Thursday morning, were completed yesterday. The services at Mr. Inman's late home, 874 Fifth Avenue, will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Inman was a member, will officiate. The interment will be at Woodlawn.

As the funeral is to be at the house, there will be no pall bearers, and only friends of the family and Mr. Inman's business associates will be present.

A special meeting of the members of the Cotton Exchange was held on the floor of the Exchange at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which resolutions in reference to Mr. Inman's death were passed and a committee of members appointed to attend the funeral.

The meeting was called to order by Superintendent Powers. Henry Hentz, who was elected Chairman, explained the object of the meeting and spoke of the important position Mr. Inman had held in the Exchange and of his successful efforts to make New-York an important centre of the cotton trade. He suggested that some fitting tribute to the memory of Mr. Inman be offered. In response, Charles W. Ide offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas, In the wise providence of Almighty God death has again entered our midst and taken from us our esteemed associate and fellow-member, John H. Inman, and

"Whereas, By reason of the prominence which he has for a long period held as a leader of the cotton trade and in this Exchange, his name has become known throughout the world to those engaged in the cotton business, and

"Whereas, His long connection with this Exchange, (having been one of its charter members,) all render it alike due to his memory and to ourselves that we should offer our tribute to our late associate; therefore.

"Be it resolved, That in the death of Mr. John H. Inman, the New-York Cotton Exchange is called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most active and influential members, who, by the extent and magnitude of his operations, has contributed much to its influence and upbuilding, and to the maintenance of its position as one of the chief cotton markets of the world. His loss will be keenly felt, his presence greatly missed, and those who have been the recipients of his aid in adversity, and those who have known of his kind and generous nature in the social relations of life, will mourn the loss of a faithful friend.

"Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relations and partners of our deceased associate and friend in this their great bereavement.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of Mr. Inman, and that a committee be appointed by the Chair to attend the funeral services."

The resolutions were seconded by Charles D. Miller, George E Moore, M. J. Parrott, and Walter T. Miller, all of whom made short speeches eulogizing Mr. Inman. When the resolutions had been passed unanimously Chairman Hentz appointed the following committee to attend the funeral:

J. O. Bloss, George Bremecke, C. M. Calhoun, George A. Chapman, J. R. Dayton, F. F. Dufais, P. A. Fachiri, S. A. Fatman, M. B. Fielding, J. C. Graham, A B. Graves, Henry Hentz, W. J. Hochstaetter, S. T. Hubbard, Jr., G. C. Hopkins, C. W. Ide, William V. King, Emanuel Lehman, Mayer Lehman, A. J. Macauley, Peter Mallett, Charles D. Miller, Walter T. Miller, George E. Moore, A. G. Munn, Jr., K. M. Murchison, M. J. Parrott, E. R. Powers, Theodore P. Ralli, S. Rouger, William Ray, C. E. Rich, T. M. Robinson, R. H. Rountree, Louis G. Schiffer, A. M. Selter, Richard Siedenburg, Samuel Sondheim, H. M. Taber, D. G. Watts, J. F. Wenman, and J. W. Wenman.

John H. Starin, who has long been an intimate friend of Mr. Inman, and a fellow-member in the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, said yesterday that he was greatly shocked to learn of Mr. Inman's sudden death. When asked who would probably be Mr. Inman's successor in the Rapid Transit Board, Mr. Starin said he did not know, but that at the meeting of the board next Thursday successors would probably be appointed to both Mr. Inman and Seth Low, who recently resigned.

Mr. S. M. Inman gave out the following statement last night in regard to his brother's death:

"Friends inform me that there are sensational rumors being circulated to-day with reference to the sudden death of my brother, John H. Inman, and it has been thought best that I make a full statement concerning his late illness and death, to forestall any possible distortion of the facts.

"Mr. Inman has been a sick man under treatment of his physicians since about July 1 of this year. About the day mentioned, however, his physicians earnestly advised him that as quickly as possible he should give up his business affairs in a measure and take complete rest.

"Acting on this advice, accompanied by members of his family, he went first to Saratoga, then to Lake Champlain Hotel, and thence to the Adirondacks, where for part of the time he was under the care of Dr. H. P. Loomis, his family physician.

"His troubles were acute indigestion, accompanied by insomnia, which did not seem to yield readily under treatment. Finally his illness reached such a stage that at times there were alarming symptoms of weakness of the functions of the heart.

"Once during his stay in the Adirondacks he had a most violent attack of this heart failure, and it was only by the most prompt treatment that his life was saved.

"Some six weeks ago his condition was such that, after consultation with proper medical authorities, it was determined on the part of my brother, Hugh T. Inman, myself, his partners, Mr. Swann and Mr. Clark, and also his son, Hugh M. Inman, to place him under the care of Dr. Kindred in his sanitarium, near New-Canaan, Conn., where nervous diseases are specially treated, and where he was insured every possible comfort and best medical attendance.

"Under the treatment at the sanitarium he improved, and we had every reason to believe in his complete recovery. Only three or four days before his death we had the best report from him that had been given since he went to the sanitarium.

"On last Wednesday night there was a sudden change for the worse. He had a violent recurrence of the heart trouble which so seriously threatened his life while he was in the Adirondacks, and simultaneously he developed symptoms of pneumonia. All remedies which ordinarily prove effective in such emergencies were intelligently and vigorously resorted to, but without avail. He sank rapidly from the time of this attack, and died within a few hours.

"The attack occurring as it did, so late in the night, and coming so soon, it was impossible for his family to reach him before he died. Mr. Swann and I, however, reached there within a few hours after he died. These are the facts in the case.

"S. M. INMAN."

WARM FRIEND OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. Inman's Character and Services Appreciated in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—The Constitution will say editorially to-morrow morning:

"The death of Mr. John H. Inman deprives the country of one of its most liberal, enterprising, and patriotic citizens, and removes from the scene of the Nation's activities one of its most sagacious and far-seeing business leaders.

"Mr. Inman was essentially a business man, but in his case this phrase must be given a larger and wider meaning than it usually imparts to the mind. He was among the highest types of that development which has been made necessary by the enlarged methods and demands of modern commerce. In the competition that these enlarged methods have made possible, the business man who is ambitious to be successful must have at his command all those intellectual resources that mark a great general. His mental equipment must be perfect. His knowledge of human nature must be thorough. He must be able to seize opportunities before his competitors discover them. He must have an intuitive forecast of results. He must be able to grasp and analyze the most complex situations—more than that, he must be able by his influence on smaller men, and by force of example, to control the market at critical moments.

"Though he was cosmopolitan in his business methods and ideas, a citizen of the world, so far as his intelligence and operations went, Mr. Inman was intensely and patriotically American in his views, and his strong regard for the South, its people, and its interests would have been regarded as provincial in a smaller man. Such was his interest in the material development of this section, that for a number of years he devoted a large share of his capital and much of his time to the upbuilding of our railway and iron interests. The investments that he made here afforded him small profit, but the material results that he accomplished were a constant source of gratification."

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

The First Concert of the Symphony Society.

The first concert for the season of the Symphony Society was given yesterday at Carnegie Hall. It would hardly be fair to call it the first "serious" concert of the season, for the programmes of Mr. Damrosch's Sunday concerts evidently include an educational element. But it was the first concert of the symphonic season, and it was welcomed by a goodly number of music lovers, who were evidently glad of the relief from the orchestral husks of trivialities alternating with bizarreries. Many of them were doubtless attracted by the fact that the concert, being called a memorial to Tschaikowsky, the whole programme was devoted to his work, and gave a better opportunity to estimate his range and scope than any single occasion had given before, comprising, as it did, compositions for orchestra, for solo voice with orchestral accompaniment, and for two unaccompanied choruses, the last given by the Oratorio Society. It is a severe test to which to put the work of any musician, as severe a test as it is of a painter to fill a gallery with all his works. Tschaikowsky's work sustained it better than it is likely that it would be sustained by another modern composer who continues the classic tradition, with the possible exceptions of Brahms and Dvorak.

The Slav March was very well played, although Mr. Damrosch seemed at times to hurry the tempo unduly, and to that extent to deprive the composition of the breadth and majesty that are its chief charms. The pathetic symphony is now pretty well agreed to be its author's masterpiece in orchestral composition. It has no longer the interest of novelty to take its place, which seems to be already quite secure among the classics, and to be brought out at suitable intervals for the refreshment and edification of mankind. It was upon the whole very finely played. The orchestra, numbering nearly a hundred, was fully adequate in power to the demands of the work, and the players additional to the permanent Damrosch orchestra are so competent that the ensemble is entirely homogeneous. The strings especially appeared to advantage, the crescendos and diminuendos being taken with complete unity and precision, and the noble work clearly and worthily presented.

The unaccompanied choruses were well sung. The chorus of the Oratorio Society is fairly well balanced. The altos seem weak, although when they sing alone the quality of tone is notably good and the quantity not notably deficient. The choral singing showed the results of very careful drilling in vigor and precision of attack, and in unanimity of gradation.

The soloist, Mlle. Saygard, was perhaps put at a disadvantage by making her début in a Tschaikowsky concert. The numbers she gave are probably not those she would have chosen for a first appearance before a new public. For the purpose of exhibiting a vocalist, although the second selection had more of brilliancy and opportunity for display than the first, both were rather tame, and it was very likely the character of the music that prevented her from obtaining more than the success which denotes respect, but distinctly falls short of enthusiasm. It was plain, however, that she has a musical and sympathetic voice, which she employs with skill and taste, and her execution was entirely equal to the moderate demands that were made upon it by the music.

PROGRAMME—Part I.

1. Marche Slave,
   (Moderato in modo di Marcia funebre.)
   a. Romanze.
   b. Arioso de Lenski, from Oneguine.
   Mlle. Seygard.
2. Two Choruses, (a capella.)
   a. Paternoster.
   b. Legend.

Chorus of 300 voices from the Oratorio Society.

Part II.

3. Symphonie Pathetique, (No. 6.)
   I. Adagio, Allegro non troppo.
   II. Allegro con grazia.
   III. Allegro molto vivace.
   IV. Finale. Adagio lamentoso.

"La Sonnambula" at the Academy of Music.

It is quite impossible to take "La Sonnambula" seriously any more, at least, outside of Italy. Bellini is said to be still discussed there, in extremely conservative circles, in alternation with projects for the re-establishment of the temporal power. It does not clearly appear whether Wagner has fertilized dramatic music, but he has undoubtedly sterilized Bellini. The "assistance" at the production of "Sonnambula" last night was for some curious reason more numerous than the audience that "The Huguenots" assembled on Wednesday night. But the experienced operagoer who helped to compose it must have been moved either to mirth or to melancholy, but not conceivably to serious interest, by the revival of a work as hopelessly antiquated as a miracle play. It seems a great waste of effort to squander even the resources of Col. Mapleson's company upon a work which needs only a quartet and a little chorus and a theatre orchestra to produce all the effect of which it is capable. To devote the apparatus at the Academy to it is to break a butterfly on a wheel. The disproportion between the means and the end was especially glaring in the case of the orchestra. To assemble such a body of musicians and then set them to doing Bellini's tum-ti-tum is wasteful and ridiculous excess. And Signor Bimboni played the pizzicatos as scrupulously as if they had been the score of "Tristan." The chorus was considerably overpowered, for its work, but, after all, Bellini does give singers something to sing, whereas he does not give players anything to play. The chorus was welcome when it turned up on schedule time, whether on the village green or in the tavern bedroom, and helped along the dear and preposterous old melodrama, or, as the modern poet has it, "worked the old three-decker to the Islands of the Blest."

Principal singers who can sing, that is to say, who can vocalize, "La Sonnambula" does undoubtedly require, and especially a vocalizing Amina. Mlle. Huguet, the débutante who undertook the part last night, had the misfortune of encountering recollections of Adelina Patti and of Ilma di Murska, and Etelka Gerster, and comparisons would be especially invidious. Without comparing, it may be mentioned that she has a pretty little voice, a very little voice of next to no color, and that she vocalizes with it very nicely. The familiar airs and her share of the familiar duets elicited the usual applause, and if the runs and trills and cadenzas were not so cleanly taken as they might be and as they have been, they were done so as to show a thorough vocal training. Her action is for the most part merely conventional and of a tradition several generations older than herself. But in the last act she both sang and acted far better than in the earlier scenes, and the close of the "Ah! non giunge" was received with a burst of real and deserved enthusiasm.

Signor Betti, the Alfredo of "La Traviata," was the Elvino of this occasion. His singing was as pleasant and his acting as impossible as before, and his jealous rage was the indignation of an exasperated student of divinity. Mme. Du Bedat was the Lisa, so that the stage was filled with the twitter of canary birds. Signor Dado was the only one of the principals who made any noise, and as his noise was musical and his acting spirited, his Redolfo must be accounted a success.

"Aïda," the most successful production of the season thus far, will be given again at to-day's matinée.

Elvino	Signor Betti
Conte Rodolfo	Signor Dado
Alesio	Signor Borelli
Un Notaro	Signor Olivieri
Lisa	Mme. Du Bedat
Teresa	Mme. Meysenheym
Amina (Her first appearance in America.)	Mlle. Huguet
Conductor	Signor Bimboni

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Jesse N. Bolles.

Jesse N. Bolles, a retired clothing merchant, died at his residence, 121 East Fifty-fourth Street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, after a week's illness of pneumonia. He was eighty-two years old, and, though born and educated in Newark, N. J., he had lived in this city for more than sixty years. Until eighteen years ago he was well known as a member of the wholesale clothing establishment of Conan & Bolles of Broadway, of which he was the founder. In the late war this firm manufactured the soldiers' suits for the Government, and received the largest contract of any firm in the country.

Mr. Bolles was a stanch Republican, but was prevented from voting this year by his sudden illness. On election day he requested that his two American flags, one of which had seen service in the war and is now in a dilapidated condition, be hung out before his house to celebrate McKinley's election, of which he was certain. He leaves five children. Mr. Bolles was a prominent member of the People's Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue.

The funeral service will be held at his home on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Thompson of the People's Presbyterian Church officiating. The interment will take place at Woodlawn Cemetery on Monday at 11 o'clock.

Charles A. Ewing.

Charles A. Ewing, Chairman of the Illinois Gold Standard Democratic Committee, died suddenly of heart failure yesterday at his home, in Decatur, Ill.

Mr. Ewing had become conspicuous in Illinois politics this year, owing to his prominence in the independent Democratic movement. He had been for years a leading lawyer and Democrat of Macon County, and was a cousin of Vice President Stevenson and a relative of Judge Ewing, and Adlai T. Ewing of Chicago. He espoused the gold Democratic movement from its start, and was one of the Committee of Fifteen which signed the original call for the conference from which the Palmer-Buckner ticket sprang. Mr. Ewing was ureged to be a candidate on the ticket, but declined on account of ill health. He was active in the committee and called the State Convention at Battery D to order in a speech that was remarkable for its vigor and fire.

Loomis J. Campbell.

Loomis J. Campbell died at his home, in Oneonta, yesterday, of apoplexy. Mr. Campbell was the author of a history of the United States and of the popular Franklin Series.

For many years he was at the head of the staff of able philologists which, under President Porter of Yale, made the last revision of Webster's International Dictionary. He has for many years been editor of The Farmers' Almanac, which for a century has been a household volume in New-England.

Mr. Campbell was a native of Oneonta. He was sixty-five years of age and a bachelor. He was a graduate of both Hamilton and of Yale Colleges, receiving the letter and degree of A. M. and of LL. D. from Hamilton College. His home has always been in Oneonta, where a brother and sister still reside. The funeral will be held Monday morning.

Obituary Notes.

—The Rev. Augustine Fivez, until recently Professor of Moral Theology and Canon Law at St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, died in Troy from dropsy yesterday. He was an authority on canon law. He was born in Belgium and was a graduate of Louvain University. He was fifty-six years old.

—Francis W. Swan, fifty-five, a lifelong resident of the Millington district of East Haddam, Conn., died yesterday of diphtheria, after an illness of four days. He had held many town offices, and represented East Haddam in the last session of the General Assembly. He was engaged for years in the timber business.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Nlota. E. & W. Nlota.
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

HALE—PUTNAM.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, Elizabethtown, N. Y., Cora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Putnam, to Harry Hale.

DIED.

ALBERTSON.—On Nov. 5, Mary Adelia Albertson, daughter of Susan and the late Albert Albertson.
Funeral from her late residence, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 8. Train leaves Long Island City at 10 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Oyster Bay at 2:35 P. M.

INMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, of heart failure, John Hamilton Inman, in the 53d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 874 5th Av., on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MESSENGER.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, 1896, Annie L., wife of Henry Messenger, and daughter of the late Charles E. and Abby C. Kugler.
Funeral services will be held at Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, 86th St. and Park Av., on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 8:15 P. M. Members of Amity Council, No. 576, A. L. of H., are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Nyack, N. Y.

PARISH.—Thursday morning, Nov. 5, 1896, Maria Brinckerhoff, eldest daughter of the late Eliza M. and Walter Marvin Seymour and wife of Henry Parish.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 1 West 19th St., on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M.

PURDY.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, 1896, at her residence, 14 East Thirty-eighth St., Catharine Harsen, widow of Elijah Purdy, and daughter of the late Cornelius Harsen.
Funeral private.

SMITH.—On Thursday, the 5th inst., Margaret Graham, wife of Artemas B. Smith.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 187 Quincy St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

TOMPKINS.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, Minthorne, son of Mary C. and the late Minthorne Tompkins, Jr.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 19 East 54th St., on Sunday, Nov. 8, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

VANDERBILT.—At Scarborough-on-Hudson, on Friday, Nov. 6, suddenly, Maria Louisa, wife of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Kissam.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BANGS & CO.,
91 AND 93 FIFTH AVENUE,
Will sell at auction, MONDAY, Nov. 9th, and Following Days, at 3 P. M.,
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Mr. Isaacs.	
Children of the King.	

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AT THE HOTELS.

—Mme. Lillian Nordica is at the Imperial.

—Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago is at the Holland.

—Nicol Kingsmill of Toronto is at the Manhattan.

—Senator George R. Malby of Ogdensburg is at the Metropole.

—Ex-Congressman James M. Marvin of Saratoga is at the Gilsey.

—William Preston Johnston of New-Orleans is at the Marlborough.

—W. H. Emerson of Boston and E. A. Saunders of New-Haven are at the Plaza.

—Wickham Hoffman of Washington and Col. Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Park Avenue.

—Justice S. A. Kellogg of the New-York Supreme Court and Countess Ross of Dresden are at the Cambridge.

—Alfred J. Ralston of F. T. Everhardt of Boston, and M. A. Walsh of Clinton, Iowa, are at the Windsor.

—W. C. Kendrick of Louisville, E. J. Wesp of Rochester, and John G. Rew of Pittsburg are at the Bartholdi.

—William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Carlos French of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—Roland C. Smith of Pittsburg, R. J. Ballison of Philadelphia, and C. J. Burnell of Hartford are at the Westminster.

—Thomas Hibben of Columbus, Ohio; Charles E. Damon of Boston, and W. B. Wilson of Troy are at the Everett.

—Russell Lyman of Albany, F. M. Caldwell, H. A. Fisher, H. W. Pratt, and C. H. Dickey of Boston are at the Hoffman.

—J. S. Morris of Hartford, James M. Crawford of St. Louis, and Charles R. Hamilton of Philadelphia are at the Normandie.

—R. G. Mitchell of Boston, John B. Power of St. Louis, R. L. Ashland of Pittsburg, and H. G. Thomas of Albany are at the Grand Union.

—C. C. Puffer of Rochester, S. S. Kurtz of Canton, Ohio; W. W. Ballard of Elmira, and Edward A. Bailey and F. E. Edwards of Boston are at the Astor.

—Eben Alexander, United States Minister to Greece; Justice Lamb of Jamaica, and Dr. Selden H. Talcott of Middletown, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; William Potter, formerly United States Minister to Italy, and Col. James Forney of the United States Marine Corps are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

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—Quackenbush, G. V. S. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Baker, underwear; Sinclair House.

—Witz, Biedler & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Biedler, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—8:50 A. M.—318 Mott Street; Rose Aguila; tenement; damage, $25.

—11:25 A. M.—68 and 65 Vesey Street; Bennett & Co.; tea store, and others; damage, $3,000.

—2 P. M.—500 West Twenty-seventh Street; William Foster; tenement; damage trifling.

—3:45 P. M.—210 West Eighty-ninth Street; A. Blumenthal; silks; no damage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DODD, MEAD & CO.
HAVE NOW READY:

I.
The Story of My Life.
By Augustus J. C. Hare. Illustrated with 145 woodcuts and 18 photogravures. 8vo, cloth, 2 vols., $7.50.
This autobiography of the famous author of "Walks in Rome" and many other well-known books has been in preparation for a number of years. He has, during a long life, come in contact with a great many people, in England and elsewhere, who are not only worth knowing, but who have now come to be looked upon as celebrities. The volumes now published are complete in themselves, but will be eventually followed by two others.

II.
Essays on Books
and Culture. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. 16mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.25. With portrait of the author.
These Essays are based on the articles which appeared in The Bookman during 1895, and which there attracted such wide attention. It contains nearly as much more entirely new matter, and forms a companion book to his charming volume on "Nature and Culture."

III.
18th Century Vignettes.
Third Series. By Austin Dobson. 12mo, with portraits. $2.00.
This volume of Essays will be similar in general character to Mr. Dobson's earlier volumes of Essays on 18th century subjects.

IV.
Memoirs of Signor Arditi.
With Portraits and Fac-similes of Autographs. 12mo, $3.50.
Partial Contents: Alboni—Henriette Sontag—Grisi—Mario—Viardot—"How I composed 'Il Bacio'"—Piccolomini—Patti; Her Childhood—"I Hear Her Sing for the First Time"—Her Début at Covent Garden—I Meet Rossini—The Grisi-Mario Tournée—Nilsson—Début of Minnie Hauk—Death of Grisi—Ole Bull—Lillie Lehmann, etc.

V.
Legends of the Virgin
and Christ. By H. A. Guerber. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50. With illustrations from the old masters.
Miss Guerber, the well-known student of legendary and mediæval art, has here recounted in her lucid and popular style the legends associated with the Madonna and the Christ.

VI.
Charlotte Bronte
and Her Circle. By Clement K. Shorter. With Portraits. Large 12mo, cloth, about 500 pages, $2.50.
Since Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Bronte" there has been no book written about the Brontes that can compare in interest with this work. It contains a number of hitherto unpublished portraits.

VII.
Diary of a Citizen of Paris
During the "Terror." By Edmond Biré. Translated and edited by John De Villiers. In two volumes. 8vo, with portrait, $7.50.
This is a history of the most important and exciting period of the French Revolution, and one which is of such value that it has been couronné by the Académie Francaise. It possesses all the interest of romance and all the value of real history, not a single fact being advanced without some authority or document to support it. The recital is of absorbing interest and has a natural and easy flow.

VIII.
Travel and Talk.
My 100,000 Miles of Travel. By Rev. H. R. Haweis, author of "Music and Morals," etc. Small 8vo, with two portraits, 2 vols., $5.00.
Chief Contents: Dr. Phillips Brooks—His Letters—Oliver Wendell Holmes—Henry Ward Beecher—Andrew Carnegie—Heber Newton—Grover Cleveland—Abram Hewitt—Charles Sumner—New-York—Boston—San Francisco—The Mormons—Chicago—American Girls—A Visit to Walt Whitman—Niagara Falls—The American Reporter—A Day at the World's Fair—An Estimate of Mormonism, etc., etc.

IX.
Historical Briefs,
with a Biography. By James Schouler, author of the "History of the United States Under the Constitution." 8vo, cloth, $2.00.
Historical Grouping, Historical Research, Historical Industry, Historical Testimony, Historical Style, Parkman, Lafayette in America, Monroe and the Rhea Letter, Polk's Diary—these are some of the topics treated in Mr. Schouler's book, which is a most able and interesting contribution to historical literature.

Dodd, Mead & Company,
Fifth Ave. and Twenty-first St.,
NEW-YORK.

HANDCUFFED MAN'S ESCAPE.

Took the Key from a Sleeping Constable's Pocket.

RIVERSIDE, N. J., Nov. 6.—Henry Engle, a farmer, had one of his hands arrested last night for stealing money from clothes that hung in the room of the hired man. The arrest was made at a late hour, and the constable who served the warrant, not wishing to take his prisoner to the court at such an hour, concluded to keep him until this morning.

The constable fastened one of the bracelets of the handcuffs to the prisoner and the other to himself and lay down to sleep. To guard against the prisoner escaping, if the constable fell asleep, he engaged a third party to watch them, and went off in sound slumber, and his helper was not long in doing the same.

The prisoner had pretended to be asleep. He waited until the constable and his deputy were sound asleep, then he went through the constable's pockets. He got the key to the handcuffs, released himself, and escaped.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Twenty-seven members of "The Sign of the Cross" company arrived yesterday on the Britannic.

—Augustin Daly has engaged Philip Tomes for the part of Reginald Fairfax, in "The Geisha."

—A. M. Palmer left for Chicago yesterday afternoon with his company. He opens the Great Northern Theatre with "Hearts-Ease," Monday night.

—Herrmann closes his engagement at Palmer's Theatre to-night. The magician sold out his time to W. A. Brady, who wanted the use of the theatre next week to rehearse the festival scene in Maurice Barrymore's new play, "Roaring Dick & Co." The scene requires many auxiliaries, including a number of children, and must be carefully practiced. The play will be produced at Palmer's, Nov. 16.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Germania Land Company of Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. W. Mix, William E. Ayres, Michael Kohler, and G. B. Leonard of Syracuse.

—The Sugar Loaf Dairy Company of Sugar Loaf, Orange County; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. B. Laroe, J. G. Laroe of Sugar Loaf, F. W. Laroe of this city.

—The New-York Yacht, Launch, and Engine Company of this city; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. C. Pettis, William B. Beckley of New-Haven, Conn.; Charles H. McKinney, Silas P. Wheeler, and Levi J. Wing of this city.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Lieut. S. H. Galt is transferred from the Essex to the Terror.

—Lieut. J. W. Stewart is transferred from the Amphitrite to the Essex.

—Lieut. C. K. Curtis is transferred from the Terror to the Bennington.

—Lieut. Commander J. H. Selfridge has been ordered to be ready for sea.

—Lieuts. A. Ward and J. T. Smith are assigned to duty at the New-York Navy Yard.

—Lieut. Commander A. H. Speyers is detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Monterey.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the bar at 7:15 P. M., Nov. 6.

Change of Schedule South.

Commencing to-morrow the New-Orleans sleeper via the Shenandoah Valley Route will leave New-York at 2:00 P. M. Sundays and 3:30 P. M. week days. Leave Washington 8:30 P. M., arriving New-Orleans 8:30 A. M. See new schedule of Norfolk and Western Railway.—Adv.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. Lippincott Company
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE TRUE GEORGE WASHINGTON.
By PAUL LEICESTER FORD, author of "The Honorable Peter Stirling," etc. With twenty-four full-page illustrations. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $2.00.
The present book has been prepared to show the human side of the great American,—his family life, and his love affairs, what he ate and wore, who were his friends and enemies, his amusements and his illnesses, and much else of a personal nature. In this it is a radical departure from all previous biographies, and will include much new material never yet printed, as well as many interesting illustrations.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF OUR OWN LAND.
By CHARLES M. SKINNER. Illustrated with photogravures. Two volumes in box. 12mo. Polished buckram, gilt top, deckle edges, $3.00; half calf or half morocco, $6.00.
The bibliography of American legends is slight, and these tales have been gathered from sources the most diverse,—records, histories, newspapers, magazines, oral narrative—in every case reconstructed. The pursuit of them has been so long that a claim may be set forth for some measure of completeness.

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America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Selected and arranged by CHARLES MORRIS. Uniform with Morris's Half-Hour Series. Four volumes. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Cloth, gilt top, $6.00; half calf, $10.00; three-quarters calf, $13.00.
The widely varying diversity is what interests us in the works of travelers, and in the present volumes has been gathered a series of descriptive passages covering all regions of the several continents.

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Each volume contains from twenty-five to thirty stories, containing well-authenticated incidents, passages of history, or personal adventure in the different countries named. The stories are told in excellent style, the truth of history is carefully preserved, and each volume is admirably illustrated. The volumes are issued in uniform style.

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By "OUIDA." A New Edition. With eight full-page illustrations specially drawn by G. Montbard. Two volumes. Cloth, $3.00; half morocco, $6.00.
To meet the demand of many admirers of Ouida's novels, the publishers take pleasure in announcing an entirely new edition, printed from newly set type on deckle-edge paper. The illustrations have been drawn specially for this edition by G. Montbard, one of the best known modern illustrators.

JANE.
By MARIE CORELLI. In the Lotos Library. Illustrated. 16mo. Polished buckram, gilt top, 75 cents per volume.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.
THE MURDER OF DELICIA.
13th Thousand. 12mo. Buckram, $1.25.

Upon receipt of a card mentioning this paper, the Publishers will take pleasure in mailing a new illustrated catalogue of Xmas Books.

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ARTIE
A story of the streets and town by George Ade, with many pictures by John T. McCutcheon. 16mo. $1.25.
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Fourth Edition Now Ready
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A hard-luck story by Henry M. Blossom, Jr., author of "The Documents in Evidence." 16mo. $1.25.

Just Issued
A Child of the Jago
A novel of East End Life in London by Arthur Morrison, author of "Tales of Mean Streets." 12mo. $1.50.

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The Carissima
A modern grotesque by Lucas Malet, author of "The Wages of Sin." 12mo. $1.50.

HERBERT S. STONE & CO.,
THE CHAP-BOOK, CHICAGO.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Nov. 6.—William Black, aged sixty years, of Brandts, Penn., was killed by an Erie freight engine at the Lanesborough Crossing to-day.

HOLYOKE,

SANTA FE RECEIVERSHIP

AN ODD PROCEEDING UNDER A KANSAS STATUTE.

Appointed by a State Judge in Accordance with a Law That Prohibits a Corporation in Which More than 20 per Cent. of the Stockholders Are Non-Residents of the State from Owning Land in the State.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 6.—Judge Lewis H. Myers of the First District Court of Kansas yesterday, at Oskaloosa, appointed State Senator Charles F. Johnson receiver of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé in Kansas. The property consists of nearly 500 miles of road, with stations, shops, engine houses, office buildings, and real estate.

The action is brought under a Kansas law enacted in 1891 which provides that no corporation in which more than 20 per cent. of its stockholders are non-residents can acquire real estate in the State. Real estate acquired in violation of this act, is to be forfeited to the State. The law authorizes any county attorney to bring action in the name of the State. Receiver Johnson has given bond, and is ordered to conduct the road as at present. He will take immediate possession. This is the old fight of the recent reorganization breaking out again.

Those who opposed the Cheney reorganization, headed by Henry Clews and Newman Erb, fought hard, and although they do not show their hands in this fight they are openly charged by friends of the company with having instigated it.

The suit was brought in the name of the Attorney General of the State by Henry Keeler of Topeka, County Attorney of Jefferson County, in the Jefferson District Court at Oskaloosa.

The solicitor of the Santa Fé and ex-Gov. Osborne of the Santa Fé's Board of Directors have been in conference all morning with Judge Keeler in the latter's office. They refuse to make public the nature of the conference, but it is said that an effort is being made to compromise the case.

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, sent all who inquired about the receivership to the general counsel of the system, Victor Morawitz, who had issued this statement:

"The Kansas statute provides that no corporation more than 20 per cent. of the stock of which is held by aliens shall hold real estate in the State of Kansas, and it directs that if real estate is held in violation of this statute it shall be forfeited and sold by the sheriff in parcels of not exceeding 160 acres each. This statute clearly has no application to railroads. The Atchison Company owns no land in Kansas, except its railroad and the appurtenances necessary for the operation of the road.

"The order, as I am advised, relates only to 488 miles of road in Kansas, and it was made by a local State Judge upon the application of a local County Attorney, from whom it probably emanated. No importance should be attached to this order by the security holders. I am advised that the operation of the road by the company will not be interfered with."

"I have no doubt," added Mr. Morawitz, "that the movement is entirely a local one. The act on which the application for a receiver was made is Chapter III. of the Laws of Kansas for 1891, entitled 'An act in regard to aliens and to restrict their rights to acquire and hold real estate and to provide for the disposition of the lands now owned by non-resident aliens.'

"This is clearly a general act which has to do with farms and ordinary lands. I have no opinion to make public as to the nature of the litigation. As to resisting the litigation, no plan has been formed, but of course it will be strenuously contested."

"Of course," said an official of the road, "the whole thing is ridiculous on its face, but the proceedings are nothing if not mischievous. Perhaps Know Nothingness was the cause of the passing of the act, and now vengeful Bryanism may have dictated the application for a receiver.

"Fair play did not. It was done without notice over night. It's an attempt to treat the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé under the Alien act. If the act applies to us we'd have to sell out the railroad in parcels not exceeding 160 acres each. There couldn't be any railroad. We'd have about fifty railroads in each county. That shows the folly of the proceedings."

Another official said that until all facts are known it would be well to suspend judgment and economize in speculation. The appointment of a receiver might compel all railroads likely to be affected to pool issues and fight the suit, as many Southern States have alien laws similar to that of Kansas.

Little importance was attached to the suit in Wall Street. Several operators had received private dispatches in regard to it. One quoted President Edward P. Ripley as asserting that the litigation would not affect the operations of the system. Another dispatch read:

"The 500 miles of the Atchison Railway for which a receiver was appointed practically includes four-fifths of the entire real estate of said company. Nearly all lines outside of the State of Kansas are leased lines. There are no Populistic influences in these proceedings, no strike at trusts, as has been reported. The law of Kansas will undoubtedly be sustained."

The litigation did not affect the stock of the road, which closed with a net gain of one point.

Henry Clews & Co. issued the following statement:

"The use of our name to the effect that we are connected with the action recently taken in Topeka, Kan., which resulted in the appointment of a receiver for a small portion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company is absolutely without foundation. We had no knowledge that any step of the kind was going to be taken until it was reported in Wall Street to-day. Neither our firm nor any member of it has anything to do with such an unnecessary and ridiculous proceeding."

At the office of Newman Erb the statement was made that, while he and Henry Clews fought the Reorganization Committee at first, when their plans were modified both were in accord with the committee, and still are.

READING REORGANIZATION.

The National Company to Control All the Properties.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Important steps in connection with the plan to rehabilitate the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies were taken this afternoon at a special meeting of the stockholders of the National Company, at which it developed that this corporation is to act as the parent company of the reorganized Reading properties. The conference was called for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the National Company to $40,000,000, and the proposition was ratified without a dissenting voice.

This is only part of a general plan of reorganization, but is the most important step taken since the recent foreclosure sale, and paves the way for speedy rehabilitation. It is understood that the National Company is to purchase the controlling interest in both the railroad and coal and iron companies and operate the properties under the name of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. This does not mean that there will be any change in the executive management of the Reading Company, as the present officers of the National Company are all officials of the Reading Railroad.

The charter of the parent company confers most liberal powers, and was secured from the State in 1871. The act of the Legislature incorporating the company and conferring the powers contained in the charter is known as "An act to incorporate the Excelsior Enterprise Company, with power to purchase, improve, use, and dispose of property to contractors and others, and for other purposes."

It was stated to-day that the Reading receivers will turn over the property to the Reorganization Committee Nov. 30, which date concludes the fiscal year of the company.

WIGHT CASE HEARD.

Supreme Court Takes Deep Interest in the Argument.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The case of C. S. Wight, General Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was argued in the Supreme Court to-day.

Wight was convicted by a jury of unlawful discrimination between shippers, in violation of the Inter-State Commerce act. It was charged that he granted a special secret rebate of 3½ cents per hundredweight to one Bruening on beer shipped from Cincinnati to Pittsburg. It was discovered through a discharged employe. Meanwhile the Pan Handle Railroad, unable to find out where the trouble was, had cut schedule rates. Its Freight Agent was indicted, pleaded guilty, and was fined.

Wight's excuse on the trial was that Bruening had a siding on the Pan Handle Road, and that the Baltimore and Ohio Road could not get his business without giving him a rebate, which was under the guise of an allowance for cartage.

The case was argued by Hugh L. Bond of Baltimore for Wight and Edward B. Whitney, Assistant Attorney General, for the United States. All the Justices except Justice Field were present and showed great interest in the case. This is the first criminal conviction of a railroad official for unjust discrimination.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—An important meeting of the Western Passenger Association is to be held at Chicago, Nov. 10.

—The second track of the Delaware and Hudson is now complete from Harpursville to Delanson, a distance of ninety-three miles.

—The sale of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad at the upset price of $1,000,000 has been ordered by the Ohio United States Court.

—W. G. Nelmeyer, General Agent of the Southern Pacific in Chicago, has been appointed agent of the Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies for Chicago.

—Governor-elect Pingree of Michigan announces he will push plans to make railroads and all corporations pay more taxes and compel railroads to carry passengers for 2 cents a mile.

—Estimated gross earnings of the entire system of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, east and west of the Missouri, for October, were $1,671,956.34, a decrease of $68,839.03.

—Of the contracts announced yesterday for construction of new cars are one by the Georgia Central Railroad, with the Youngstown Car Works, for 100 cars, and one by Swift & Co., with the Wells & French Company, for 400 refrigerator cars.

—United States Circuit Court Judge Goff has assigned Nov. 20 for hearing a petition of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for authority to issue $650,000 additional certificates at 5 per cent. to pay for improvements on the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have reduced the minimum charge of carrying bicycles on passenger trains to 10 cents. Hereafter bicycles will be carried as baggage on so much of the line of railroad operated by the Northern Central Railroad as is in this State.

—The following railroads have ordered increased force or longer time in their shops: Big Four, Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio, and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. It is estimated that between 40,000 and 60,000 freight cars will be ordered by various roads within sixty days.

—The Vermont Legislature is considering a bill requiring railroads to transport bicycles as baggage. Another bill proposes to modify the law regulating the taxation of railroads, and still another provides that decisions of the Railroad Commissioners, in grade crossing cases, may be appealed to the special commission, to be appointed by the Supreme Court.

—Joint Traffic Association Commissioner Blanchard approves of the recommendation of the Board of Managers that for the convention at Nashville, Tenn., of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, Nov. 17 and 18, interested lines be authorized to name rate of one first-class fare per capita for the round trip from Washington, D. C., to Nashville, Tenn., and return, to be good returning until Nov. 23, inclusive.

A FALSE IMPRISONMENT SUIT

Long Island Doctor Who Was Accused of Horse Stealing Retaliates.

Dr. Jason Jacob Halsey of Cambridgeport, L. I., is a veterinary surgeon and speculates in horses. He buys lame and apparently played-out animals and treats them until he can sell them at a profit.

Last August Dr. Halsey advertised in New-York papers that he would be at 150 East Eighty-fourth Street and be ready to look at horses. A well-dressed man answered the advertisement, and later the doctor accompanied him to a stable at the corner of Hewes Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. There he was shown a spavined horse, but a bargain was made that Dr. Halsey should pay $150 for a brown mare, which was to be delivered to him at 8 o'clock, at Hyde Park. The horse was delivered at 11 o'clock, and Dr. Halsey made a payment of $25 on the purchase price.

The next day Dr. Halsey learned from a station agent at Greenlawn that John Malcolm of Jerico had lost a horse, and that its description tallied with the one he had bought. He notified Mr. Malcolm, and the latter's son identified the horse, which had strayed away or been stolen from a pasture three days before.

Mr. Malcolm had Dr. Halsey arrested and taken before a Justice of the Peace. Later he was tried, after being held in jail three months, but no evidence was brought against him, and the Justices directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty.

Dr. Halsey, through his lawyer, Hyman Levy of 13 Chambers Street, has brought a suit against Mr. Malcolm and Jacob Mann, a Deputy Sheriff, for $15,000 for false imprisonment. In his complaint he says his business was ruined by his being kept so long in jail, and that his reputation has suffered from the charge against him. In the jail he claims that he was compelled to submit to indignities and required to eat unwholesome food.

Arrived from Europe.

Among the passengers on yesterday's incoming steamships were the following:

White Star Line steamship Britannic, from Liverpool and Queenstown—G. B. Bird, Bryce R. Blair, J. Clarkson, Count F. Morse d'Agreda, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cook Faber, T. J. Harris, A. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lawrence, the Hon. Mr. Justice Lumb, LL. D., and Mrs. Lumb; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mallory, H. W. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. F. Roper, H. Kirby Smith, Victor Stanley, R. N.; Miss Trask, and P. B. Turnbull.

Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg—Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Dr. Eugene Procopp, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Fearing, Col. and Mrs. W. P. Johnston, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Tilden.

Mrs. Campbell's Lecture on Home.

Mrs. Helen Campbell delivered the first of a course of six lectures on household economics yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Working Women's Society, in the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street. The subject discussed by Mrs. Campbell was "A Stronger Home," and "Home as a Social Student Sees It" was the main feature of the lecture. Among the many topics touched upon were "How to Keep the Boys at Home," "Evolution in Its Various Branches," and "Modern Women and New Men Who Travel Side by Side." The next lecture will be delivered Nov. 10. The subject will be "The Statics and Dynamics of Household Economy."

New Bridge Officers Elected.

The new Board of Directors of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company of New-Jersey met at 214 Broaday yesterday and elected the following officials: Everett M. Culver, President; George T. Werts, ex-Governor of New-Jersey, Vice President; George B. Magoun, Secretary and Treasurer. Messrs. Robert Sewell and Benjamin Wright were elected counsel of the company. The new board are: E. M. Culver, D. E. Culver, Dr. Albert Le Dhu, Benjamin Wright, George B. Magoun, William G. Bumsted, George T. Werts, E. G. W. Woertz, J. G. Borgstede, A. G. Hupfel, Charles A. King, William Forster, and James T. Sparkman.

Awards of Brooklyn Bonds.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn and Deputy Controller Rowe yesterday made the awards on the $2,113,000 of public improvement bonds for the new East River Bridge, sewers, parks, schools, and other public purposes. H. B. Wilson received awards of $1,879,000 of the bonds at 100.37 to 101.10. The Kings County Trust Company was awarded $115,000 in bonds at par. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company will get $50,000 of the bonds at 100.05, and P. J. Carlin will get $40,000 of certificates of indebtedness at par. Mayor Wurster said the sale was entirely satisfactory.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Messrs Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Sarah Taylor, at $40,000, the four-story stone and brick dwelling 136 West Seventy-fifth Street, 21 by 102.2.

Messrs. Littery & Stearns have sold for James Walsh, to Frances Simmons, at $36,000, the five-story triple flat and stores, 2,096 Eighth Avenue.

Hirsch Brothers have purchased the two five-story brick tenements, on plot 49.11 by 100, on the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, from William F. Mittendorf on private terms.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to William Schrader, Jr., plaintiff, at $5,750, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 145 East Fourth Street, 25 by 96.2.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association, plaintiff, at $4,200, the lot, Old Macomb's Dam Road, west side, 125 feet south of T. O. Woolf farm, 25 by 112.6.

Mr. H. C. Mapes sold, under foreclosure, to Mary F. Travis, plaintiff, at $4,100, two lots on Boone Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Charlotte Place, 50 by 100.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, to David B. Sickels, receiver for the Harlem River Bank, plaintiff, at $7,032, the three-story brick building, interior lot 100 feet west of Vanderbilt Avenue and 60 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 46 by 63.

Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, to Hyman and Henry Sonn, plaintiffs, at $54,000, the two five-story brick flats, Central Park West, southwest corner of One Hundred and First Street, 75.8 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for Alterations—No New Structures.

Washington and Bank Streets, southwest corner, alterations to a two-story brick stable and storehouse, by M. & J. B. Huntoon, owners; cost, $550.

No. 212 Grand Street, alterations to a three-story brick and stone hotel, by Herman Settelmeyer of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Cauldwell Avenue, owner; cost, $300.

No. 350 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick tenement, by the E. Herring estate of 240 East Twelfth Street, owner; cost, $400.

No. 308 First Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick municipal lodging house, by Charles Seidler of 92 and 94 Liberty Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 6.

WASHINGTON ST, 734 and 736; John H. Van Dohlen to Adelbert C. M. Van Dohlen $500
25TH ST, n s, 75 ft e e of 7th Av, 20x78; Frederick G. Sauer to Ella F. Sauer.... 10
64TH ST, 164 East; Hattie Bloomingdale to Amanda Siesel..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Amanda Siesel and another to Rieka Collenberger..... 1
79TH ST, 326½ East; Mary Rafferty to Bridget Rafferty..... 1
64TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x irregular; Davis Heitner to Dora Heitner. 10,000
1ST AV and 95th St, n w corner, 201.5 ft to 96th St x140; Hugh O'Neill and wife to Eliza C. Clark..... 1
1ST AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 125th St, 25x 75; David P. Porter and wife to George V. Morton 25,000
PLEASANT AV and 117th St, s w corner, 75.7x94; Thomas Thesford and wife to D. H. McAlpin..... 26,000
138TH ST, n s, 192 ft w of Boulevard, 16x99.11; W. Frederic Layton and wife to Sarah A. Clancy..... 14,000
8TH AV and 121st St, n w corner, 24.3x 99.8x25.3x99; James Tanner and wife to William Gunn and another..... 1
126TH ST, 166 West; Charles G. Ritchie and another, executors, to Frank L. Crawford 1
149TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of Boulevard, 15x 99.11; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to W. Frederic Layton..... 1
NELSON AV, w s, 220.7 ft n of Devoe St, 25x67.4x25x64.7; Mary S. Hynes to Michael Toolan..... 1,000
153D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Susanna Wisseman and others to Moritz Uhl and another..... 5,800
PART of Lot 5, map of Woodstock; Marietta Ferrara and another to Luigi Ginocchio and wife..... 1
PARCEL in 24th Ward, at William's Bridge, between lands of Woolawn Cemetery and lands of John Bussing, Jr., containing 14 694-1,000 acres; also parcel n s of Gun Hill Road, at e line of property of New-York City, contains 5 406-1,000 acres; The Association of the Alumni of Columbia College to the trustees of Columbia College of New-York City..... 5
EDWARDS AV, e s, Lot 110, map of Seton homestead; John H. Eden and another to Sarah A. Dunn..... 3,250
LOT 570, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Louise McDonald..... 380

Recorded Leases.

SCHUTTE, Herman, to Michael Flood; 815 10th Av, 5 years..... $1,500
HEARN, Alfred W., and wife to the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company; n e corner of 4th Av and 16th St, or 36 Union Square, 17 years..... 7,500
HOFFMAN, Eugene A., to A. M. F. Cummings; 988 8th Av, s e corner of 58th St, 1 8-12 years..... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BLUMENBERG, Henrietta, to Murtha J. Garry; w s of White Plains Road, Lot 188, map of Penfield property, 3 years.. $2,500
CANAVOTO, John B. and Mary J., to Judson S. Todd; s s of Carmine St, 75 ft e of Bedford St, No. 50, demand..... 2,500
CORBETT, Emily and Harry, to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 265, map of Undercliff Terrace, building loan..... 3,500
CLARK, Eliza C., and husband to Thomas Lyons; s w corner of 1st Av and 96th St, demand..... 18,661
CUNNINGHAM, William J., to Carolina Bernina; s s of 135th St, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 1,000
DAY, Lyman H., to William R. Brown, executor of David S. Babcock; s w corner of Willow Av and 134th St, 3 years. 5,000
DUNN, Sarah A., to Mary D. Eden; e s of Edwards Av, Lot 1,084, map of Seton homestead, 3 years..... 1,250
FEDERGREEN, Sarah and Nathan, to Cornelia A. Dunbar; s e of 1st Av, 50.5 ft n of 62d St, 3 years..... 12,000
SAME to Parrie Engs and others, executors of Samuel F. Engs; e s of 1st Av, 75.5 ft n of 62d St, 3 years..... 12,000
GINOCCHIO, Luigi, and wife to the Bachmann Brewing Company of Staten Island; part of south ½ of Lot 5, map of G. Morris, Shingle Plain, Woodstock, 172.7 ft s w of Clifton St, demand.. 2,500
GILLESPIE, Henry S., and wife to John T. Beckett, trustee; 11 East 32d St, 1 year..... 7,000
HAAS, John N., and wife to Melanie G. Biedermann; n s of 57th St, 163.5 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 9,000
HUERSTEL, Lafayette, to the New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 204, map part of Hunt estate, installments..... 2,250
JOHNSTON, William, to Lambert Suydam; s w corner of Park Av and 101st St, 1 year..... 5,000
KIMBALL, Frederick W., and wife to The Guarantee and Trust Company; 303 West 104th St, 1 year..... 3,000
McDONALD, Louise, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 570, map Van Nest Park, 3 years.... 180
NORTON, James, to The Guarantee and Trust Company; 316 East 73d St, 3 years. 3,000
O'HARE, Nellie, to the New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Mulford Av, 278.2 ft n of Pelham Road, installments..... 1,000
ROGERS, John W., to Carrie V.; w s of Anthony Av, 796 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 200
ROGERS, James P., and wife to Francis A. Ed. Meyer; n s of Opdyke St, 400 ft e of Katonah Av, 3 years..... 250
RINCKHOFF, William P., and wife to Robert Muh; n s of 47th St, 185 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 10,000
SIEFKE, Louisa, and others to Agnes Van Ness; n e corner of Prince St and South 5th Av, 1 year..... 5,000
SIEFKE, Henrietta P., to same; n e corner of Prince St and South 5th Av, 1 year..... 10,000
SOUTHARD, Fred'k., and others to Mary Frost and others, executrix, &c.; 352 West 20th St, and 410 and 420 West 22d St, secures debt..... 1
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; n s of 101st St, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 4 months..... 13,500
TOOLAN, Michael, to Mary S. Haynes; w s of Nelson Av, 220.8 ft n of Devoe St, 3 years..... 300
THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS Naxter to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Elizabeth St, 142.1 ft s of Bleecker St, 1 year..... 20,000
TILDEN, Marmaduke, and wife to Mary L. Reed, guardian of Gertrude G. Reed; s w corner of Madison Av and 120th St, 2 years..... 20,000
THE ESTATE of N. Low to John A. Stewart and others, trustees of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company; 88 to 96 Macdougal St, 3 years..... 10,000
TROCKEL, Joseph, and wife to August Ludemann; s s of 150th St, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 1,000
VON DOHLEN, John H., to Claus Hannemann; 734 and 736 Washington St, installments 5,720
GUNN, William, and Andrew Grant to James Carney; n w corner of 8th Av and 121st St, 1 year 23,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, James M., trustee of James W. Anderson, to Lizzie A. Benedict, trustee of James A. Benedict..... $1
BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY to Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn 5,000
DAVIS, Betsey, to Theodore Bitterman... 2,000
FRIEDHOFF, John P., and Henry C. Meyer to Lembeck & Beck Brewing Company 1
HARPER, Augusta M. and James, executors of Philip J. A. Harper, to the German Savings Bank of New-York.... 15,000
LEVY, Joseph C., trustee, to George Ruppert 4,000
POWELL, Sarah H., to Esther L. Coffin.. 10,000
SAME to Herbert L. Coffin..... 1,500
STEVENSON, Richard W., trustee, to Charles F. Stone..... 500
SCOTT, William H., to Paul Speak..... 1
SPEAK, Paul, to Augustus Floyd..... 1
SAME to Augustus Floyd..... 1
THOMPSON, Smith, Trustee of Alex. Robinson, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 13,000
TIFFANY, Henry D., to Lyman Tiffany, executor of Charlotte L. Fox..... 3,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank..... 87,500
SAME to the Equitable Life Association Society of the United States..... 37,500
SAME to Emil Frank..... 3,000
SAME to James W. Wentz, trustee of Joseph K. Willer..... 13,000
VANDENHOVE, William D. and Ed., executors of Guillaume Vandenhove, to Melonie F. Biedermann..... 1,000
WATERS, Henry, to Theo. Bellerman.... 2,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, w s, 50.1 ft s of 163d St, 25x60.3x 25.2x58.4; Bernard Maybeck and others against Peter Behrens and others, (foreclosure of mortgages.)
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 75 ft n w of Madison Av, 50x145x43x119; William H. Payne against William Pfoh, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
VALENTINE AV, e s, 75 ft s of Clark St, 25x 100; Otto Lindemann, guardian, against William H. Duncan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
38TH ST, 448 West; Bessie Reustle against Gottfried Reustle and others, (action to reform deed and cancel mortgage.)
110TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of 3d Av, 30x100.10; Tobias Silverstone against James C. Loughran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PELL ST, 20 to 24; Rachel Aaronson against John G. Ritter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
37TH ST, n s, 64.3 ft e of 2d Av, 28.6x24.8; Edward Goodbody against John Hatton and others, (action to declare deed void.)
EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100; Mary B. Celcarini against Joseph Goldstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday, Nov. 6:

STANTON ST, 37; Michael Wuhn against G. & W. Bieber, owners; Edward R. Porschke, contractor $1,715
LEGGETT PLACE, e s, 300 ft n of McGraw Av, 51x210x irregular; Joseph A. Barris against J. C. Velders, owner and contractor 1,150
45TH ST, 259 to 243 East; R. H. Reid against Ellen J. Potts, owner; Charles F. Hunt, contractor 300
67TH AV and 68th St, s e corner; 60.5x irregular x100.5x125; Carter Brothers against Mary A. Yerkes and others, owners; Charles T. Yerkes, contractor... 16,843
MANHATTAN AV and 102d St, n e corner, 100x100; Samuel Grodginsky against Howard E. Van Orden, owner; B. Irwernizzi, contractor 492
144TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; John Murphy against Paul G. Decker, owner and contractor..... 72
WALES AV, 600 to 611; John Lanzer against Mary M. Gent, owner; George Gent, contractor 864
Orders Under Chapter 915, Laws 1896.
DEVOE ST and Bremer Av, n e corner, 25x100; Charles E. Reid, on William Aitken, to J. P. Duffy & Co..... 97

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 235—The Wabash Western Railway, plaintiff, vs. Joseph Brow.—Submitted.

No. 283—James Carson, appellant, vs. Henry Bohl, agent of the Second National Bank of Xenia, Ohio.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Dismissed, with costs on motion of counsel, for appellant.

No. 494—C. S. Wight, plaintiff, vs. The United States.—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

No. 119—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, plaintiff, vs. The City of Chicago, and

Nos. 129 and 130—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, plaintiff, vs. The City of Chicago.—Argument commenced for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and continued for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company and for the City of Chicago.

Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 9, when the call will be: Nos. 11, (and 129 and 130,) 83, 344, 319, 321, 322, 361, 318, 495, 447.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate.—Daniel J. O'Brien, John A. Hofsass, Edward Gutman.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

AID REFUSED BY HOSPITALS.

Brooklyn Man Dying from Alcoholism Turned Away by the Surgeons.

Coroner Coombs of Brooklyn yesterday said he would thoroughly investigate the circumstances of the death of John R. Chapman in the Homeopathic Hospital from alcoholism, after he had been refused admission to that hospital and to the Brooklyn City Hospital on Tuesday night. Capt. Martin of the Fourth Precinct and George Jones of 107 Flatbush Avenue, who employed Chapman, are indignant at the indifference to his case displayed by the hospital officials and by Ambulance Surgeon McGoldrick of the Brooklyn Hospital.

Mr. Jones first took Chapman to the Homoeopathic Hospital, but the Superintendent refused to accept him as a patient, saying the hospital regulations forbade the reception of a victim of alcohol. He then took Chapman to the City Hospital, where he was told that they did not want a "pig in a bag." He was walking along Cumberland Street with Chapman, when Policeman Thompson and Detective Carroll of the Fourth Precinct accosted them, and Detective Carroll went with them to the Classon Avenue Station. From there Capt. Martin sent to the City Hospital for an ambulance, but Ambulance Surgeon McGoldrick declined to take Chapman to the hospital, notwithstanding the fact that he was in convulsions. Capt. Martin then summoned an ambulance from the Homeopathic Hospital, and the surgeon took Chapman, who died an hour later.

Capt. Martin said yesterday that hospital rules which forbid the reception of patients under such circumstances should be changed.

A Millionaire Arrested.

Thomas Preston, the millionaire President of the Preston Fertilizing Works, at Blissville, was arrested and arraigned before Judge Ingraham, in the Long Island City Police Court, yesterday, charged with maintaining a nuisance. Inspector Cott of the Brooklyn City Board of Health alleged that on Oct. 24 he visited the works, and that the stench from them was stifling. Judge Ingraham adjourned the case for two weeks.

Public Accountants Organized.

The New-York Association of Public Accountants was organized yesterday by thirty-five men engaged in the profession in this city. C. W. Haskins was chosen President and Frank Broaker Secretary. These two, with Charles E. Sprague, President of the Dime Savings Bank, constitute the Board of Examiners, appointed by the Regents of the State University under the terms of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, to regulate the profession of public accountants.

Will of Julius L. Goldenberg.

The will of Julius L. Goldenberg, who died Aug. 18 last in Flatbush, L. I., was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $350,000. Marguerite Leonine Verschelde is given $60,000, and $10,000 is left to such charitable institutions as the executors may designate. The residue of the estate is left to the mother and three sisters of the deceased.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—ROBERT COCHRAN.—An order from Judge Stephens of Richmond County was filed here yesterday appointing Henry Herrold receiver in supplementary proceedings for Robert Cochran, on the application of Bernard French.

—CHARLES R. LEWIS & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Williams has received an attachment for $15,800 against Charles R. Lewis & Co. of Virginia, in favor of the James Clark Company of Maryland, on a demand note. It was served on several Lloyds insurance companies here.

—ROBERT D. BUCHANAN.—Judge Smyth has granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver in supplementary proceedings for Robert D. Buchanan of 142 East Fortieth Street, on the application of Thomas S. Crane. He has no tangible assets, but may have such interests as the courts may decide in patents granted to the plaintiff. Mr. Buchanan married a niece of the late Hon. Samuel J. Tilden.

—REMINGTON VERNAM.—The receivership of Arthur M. King for Remington Vernam, lawyer and real estate operator, has been extended, to cover the claims of Beinecke & Co., $3,976; Holland Hotel and Steamship Supply Company, $2,122, and John Buckel, $940. Two judgments, aggregating $13,653, were entered against him yesterday in favor of the American Exchange National Bank, on eight notes.

—EXPORT PAPER AND BAG COMPANY.—Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court has appointed Mark G. Holstein receiver for the Export Paper and Bag Company, formerly of 102 Warren Street, in sequestration proceedings brought by F. J. Single & Co. of Syracuse, N. Y., who obtained a judgment for $97 against the company which they were unable to collect. The company was incorporated in September, 1895, with a capital stock of $10,000.

—JOHN B. BRENNISER.—The Sheriff yesterday received additional attachments, aggregating $3,386, against John B. Brenniser, wholesale dealer in woolens at 85 Spring Street, this city, and in Philadelphia. Samuel P. Huey, attorney for Mr. Brenniser in Philadelphia, has stated to Frank & Einstein, Mr. Frank now being in Philadelphia for the New-York creditors, that as soon as the inventory is taken a meeting of creditors will be called in New-York, a full statement made, and a favorable settlement offered.

—GEORGE WOLFE AND SIMON PEYSER.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against George Wolfe of 200 Broadway and Simon Peyser of 2,009 Third Avenue, from Phillips & Avery, for $9,036, in favor of Frederic G. Moore. They guaranteed the payment of a bond and mortgage made on property at the corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. It was a second mortgage. The property was sold under foreclosure of a first mortgage, and there was no surplus for the holder of the second mortgage.

—JOHN H. VON DOHLEN.—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday took charge of the place of business of John H. Von Dohlen, dealer in coal, at 183 and 185 Bank Street, on an execution for $1,972, in favor of Adelheid C. M. Von Dohlen, his wife, to whom he confessed judgment for borrowed money. He also confessed judgment for $355 to John Oehlers. His property at 734 and 736 Washington Street he transferred to Mrs. Von Dohlen. It was valued at $35,000, and mortgaged for $12,000. Mr. Von Dohlen was in the retail grocery business for fifteen years, and started in the coal business about four years ago.

Failures of the Week.

—GUSTAV HANAUER.—Gustav Hanauer, proprietor of the Manhattan Clothing and Shoe Company of Dayton, Ohio, executed a list of mortgages amounting to $74,684 to secure his principal creditors, yesterday. The creditors include a clothing house and two banks in this city.

Bradstreet's reports 223 failures in the United States, against 246 for the previous week, and 260, 241, 333, and 188 in the corresponding weeks of 1895 to 1892. The Middle States had 57, New-England 25, Southern 57, Western 49, North-western 16, Pacific 16, Territories 5. Canada had 50, against 37 for the preceding week. About 82 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

ADAMS, Eliza J.—Adolph Altman..... 96
ADIRONDACK LUMBER COMPANY—Merchants' Fire Lloyds..... $34
ANABLE, Eliphalet N.—Michael and Edward J. O'Brien..... $1,584
SAME—John W. Butler..... 1,272
ANDERS, Katie A.—John T. Long..... 316
ARMSTRONG, Albert W.—Samuel Well.. 74
BARRETT, John T.—Henry M. Baumann. 165
BENDER, Arthur—William T. Brown.... 83
BLUMAUER, Simon, and others—David Untermeyer and others..... 1,901
BONFILS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY—Claudius E. Harrell..... 837
BRODERICK, John F.—John Jeroloman and another 255
BRADFORD, Charles Barker—William A. Lathrop 169
BROWN, Mary, and Etta Wisser—The City Bank of Hartford..... 765
CAHILL, John and Anna—James A. Blanchard, as receiver..... 876
CAHILL, John—James A. Blanchard, as receiver 454
CHATTERTON, Karl L., and another—Jacob Lederer and others..... 77
CODY, George—John Glitz..... 339
CURTIS, Mary—John Livingston..... 221
CRAM, Jacob—The Marine Manufacturing and Supply Company..... 279
DAVIS, Edward T. and another—Frank W. Angel 373
DE GRASSE, George—Anthony Mahrenholz 115
DIDRICHSEN, William G.—Esther A. Hardman 101
DREHER, Paul—Robert L. Stanton..... 435
EGAN, Francis J.—Joseph Stegmayer.... 38
ELLISON, Guy R. P., and others—Bernard G. Amend..... 150
ELLISON, Guy R. P., and others—Tarrant & Co..... 682
ELLISON, S. Henry—Johnson & Johnson 272
FAY, James—East River Gas Company of Long Island City..... 30
FEND

DOUGLAS'S SUPERB PLAY

WON A CLOSE GOLF CONTEST FROM WILLIE DUNN.

Remarkable Games Yesterday on the St. Andrew's Golf Links—An Exciting Contest Between Horace Rawlins of the Ocean Country Club and Will Tucker of the St. Andrew's Golfers—A Game Between Davis and Way.

There was some remarkable playing yesterday on the St. Andrew's Golf Links, near Yonkers. It was the opening day of the professional match play tournament, and the contest was the first of the kind played by professionals in this country, all the former professional matches having been "medal play"—that is, counting by strokes.

The club invited eight of the ablest professionals, and all except Willie Campbell of the Myopia Hunt Club appeared. James Swan, the St. Andrew's Superintendent, took his place. The seven professionals who appeared were Willie Dunn of Ardsley; George Douglas of the Brookline Country Club, Boston; Horace Rawlins of the Ocean Country Club, Lakewood; Will and Sam Tucker of the St. Andrew's Club; Willie Davis of New-York, and H. W. Way of Meadowbrook.

Dunn and Douglas played together, and for closeness their match beat all records in golf contests this season. The two men were even at the finish of the eighteen holes, and four extra holes had to be played before one succeeded in winning. Dunn finally made the fourth extra hole, the twenty-second of the match, by a superb long put. Douglas, however, by strokes for the eighteen holes, led Dunn two strokes. The scores by each hole are:

Willie Dunn, Ardsley Casino—										
Out	4	4	3	5	4	4	6	5	4	—39
In	6	4	3	4	4	5	7	5	4	—42
										81
Extra holes	5	3	4	4						—16
George Douglas, Brookline Country Club—										
Out	5	4	2	4	5	4	7	5	4	—40
In	4	3	4	4	4	6	5	5	4	—39
										79
Extra holes	5	3	4	5						—17

The game between Horace Rawlins and "Will" Tucker was also remarkable for its closeness and the excellence of the scores in the second round. Each had his share of ragged play in the first round. Rawlins started off poorly, taking seven strokes for the first hole. He drove his ball into the woods and lost two strokes in getting out. Rawlins made the second hole and squared accounts with his rival. The first nine holes finished even by holes, but Tucker had two better in strokes, taking 43 to 45.

The second round opened with dashing play. Both men made fine long drives, and Tucker's put in the hole was one of the cleverest of the day. Each took four for the hole, but Rawlins had the advantage at the next, driving on the green, 150 yards, while Rawlins's ball hit a tree and fell short. Tucker's putting lost him the hole, and it was halved in four. Rawlins made the next 182 yards in three, getting out of a hazard nicely on the green. Tucker took four. The match ran along in nip-and-tuck style up to the sixth hole, which Tucker made in three to Rawlins's four. Tucker's drive was fully 180 yards, falling a few yards from the green. His approach was perfect, landing close to the hole. This tied the match. Poor putting by Rawlins lost him the seventeenth hole, and Tucker also made the eighteenth, winning the match by two holes. By strokes he took 36 for the round, the lowest of the day for the nine holes. Rawlins did 38. Their game by strokes for each hole was as follows:

Horace Rawlins—										
Out	7	4	4	5	4	5	6	4	5	—45
In	4	4	3	4	4	4	6	5	4	—38
										83
"Will" Tucker—										
Out	4	5	4	4	5	5	6	7	3	—43
In	4	4	4	4	4	3	6	4	3	—36
										79

The game between H. W. Way of Meadowbrook and "Willie" Davis of Newport was characterized by some excellent plays. Way did his first round in thirty-eight strokes, the best record for the first round. The game was even most of the time, but Way forged ahead in the second round and won the match by two holes and one to play. James Swan and "Sam" Tucker played a close game, nineteen holes being required to decide the winner. Tucker made the odd hole, and so took the match.

The semi-final round will be play'd this morning. Dunn, Way, "Will" and "Sam" Tucker will be the competitors. The final will be played in the afternoon.

The winners in the amateur monthly handicaps during the season will also play today for the Vice President's silver cup.

THE AMATEUR GOLFER.

His Status Defined by Golf Association Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association was recently held at the residence of T. A. Havemeyer, 244 Madison Avenue. The committee discussed Sections 9 and 10 of the by-laws, which cover the definition of an amateur golfer and the conditions governing the eligibility of competitors in contests under the auspices of the association.

The by-laws were so amended as to read as follows:

"An amateur golfer shall be a golfer who has never received a money consideration for playing in a match, or for giving lessons in the game, or for example of his skill in or knowledge of golf, nor laid out nor taken charge of golf links for hire; who has never contended for a money prize in an open competition; who has never carried clubs for hire after attaining the age of fifteen years; who has never personally made golf clubs, balls, or any other articles connected with the game, for sale, and who, on and after Jan. 1, 1897, has never played a match game against a professional for a money bet or stake, nor played in a club competition for a money prize or sweepstakes.

"No person shall be eligible to compete for the amateur championship or in any golfing contest between clubs members of this association who, after Jan. 1, 1897, has received compensation for services performed in any athletic organization or in any capacity connected with the game of golf. But persons debarred by any of the foregoing provisions of this section, having become ineligible by violation thereof, may, by the Executive Committee, be duly reinstated if their position then conforms with the rules and regulations of this association. But no person, once a professional, can be reinstated as an amateur.

"Only members of clubs belonging to this association, subscribers for the season thereto, and those entitled under the rules of any associate or allied club to the use of the links, in whole or in part, for a period not less than the entire current season, can compete for the amateur and women's championships, and competitors must enter for the championships through the Secretaries of their respective clubs, who, in sending in their names, shall be held to certify that the players are bona-fide golfers, in accordance with the terms of the foregoing definition."

The question then came up in regard to team competitions and the eligibility of members belonging to one or more clubs to compete upon the same. It was unanimously decided that a new section should be inserted in the by-laws governing these competitions. The section is to read: "In team competitions between clubs belonging to this association, any member belonging to more than one club shall elect which club he will represent as his home club, and he shall not thereafter play on the team of any other club, except with the permission of the Green Committee of his home club."

The committee advised that the association take some action to present to the Morris County Golf Club a suitable trophy or emblem as a token of their esteem and for the satisfactory manner in which the contest for the women's championships had been carried on.

PRINCETON-HARVARD GAME.

These Two Teams Will Do Battle at Cambridge.

The football attraction to-day is the game to be played between Harvard and Princeton at Cambridge. This, next to the Yale-Princeton game, is the most important game of the year. The Princeton team is in good shape, with the exception of Cochran and Kelly.

The entire second team has been taken to Cambridge in case their services may be needed. The substitutes are: Thompson and Lathrop, ends; Tyler, guard and tackle; Booth, tackle and centre; Edwards, guard; N. Poe and A. Poe, quarter backs; Reiter, half back; Wheeler, half back and full back.

The work of the Harvard team has been far from satisfactory, and it is thought at Cambridge that the Tigers will win again. The two teams will line up as follows:

Princeton.	Position.	Harvard.
Brokaw	Left end	A. Brewer
Church	Left tackle	Wheeler
Crowdis	Left guard	Bouve
Galley	Centre	Doucette
Armstrong	Right guard	N. Shaw
Hildebrand	Right tackle	Merriman or Swain
Cochran	Right end	Moulton
Smith	Quarter back	Beale
Bannard	Left half back	Wrightington
Kelly	Right half back	Dunlop
Baird	Full back	Brown

Other Games To-day.

Other college games scheduled for to-day are Yale and Brown at Providence, University of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State College at Philadelphia, New-York University and Trinity at Hartford, West Point and Wesleyan at West Point, Bucknell and Cornell at Ithaca, and Williams and Amherst at Williamstown.

In this vicinity the Irving Club and New-Jersey Athletic Club teams and Brooklyn Latin and Pratt Institute teams will play at Eastern Park, the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron and the Naval Reserve will play at Livingston, S. I., and the Orange and Montclair teams will play at Orange.

The Carlisle Indians will play the Brown University team on Manhattan Field on Thanksgiving Day.

Dixon Elected Handicapper.

The adjourned meeting of the new Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union was held last night at the Astor House. After appointing committees for the year, the board proceeded to declare the handicapper's office vacant, and received applications for the position. There were four applicants—E. C. Carter, the veteran incumbent and outgoing official; H. K. Zust, E. W. Hjertberg, and John J. Dixon, the Secretary of the association. Dixon was elected.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The challenge of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen for a ten-mile team road race has been declined by the Kings County Wheelmen.

—This afternoon, the Rules and Regulations Committee of the New-York Division will count the ballots cast for division officials in the office of the Chief Consul in the Vanderbilt Building.

—Fully fifty applicants for space will not be represented in the next annual cycle show because it is impossible to locate them in the Grand Central Palace, where the exhibition is booked. The same can be said of the Chicago show. Such a demand for space was never known before. The original plans for space have been enlarged several times, until now the capacity of the building has been reached.

Cyclists to Race To-day.

For an end-of-the-season Saturday, to-day has an unusual number of fixtures. The Century Wheelmen of Newark have a ten-mile road race over the Elizabeth-Springfield course, the Kings County Wheelmen will have record trials on the Rockaway Road on Long Island, and the Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn will hold their club races on the Merrick Road. The start and finish of the latter will be at Irma Park Hotel in Valley Stream.

NO EFFECT IN AMERICA.

Macarthur-Forrest Patents Little Used by Gold Miners.

The news that the Macarthur-Forrest patents for the cyanide process for the recovery of gold have been cancelled by the High Court at Pretoria, South African Republic, will have little, if any, effect on gold miners in this country.

Frederick G. Corning, mining engineer, in the Mills Building, said yesterday:

"The patents were first controlled in this country by ex-Senator Tabor of Colorado. He and his associates tried to make some money out of the process, but met with little success, because the patent was at that time in use here in a dozen modified and infringed shapes. The mine owners refused to pay a royalty, and the control was then sold to a Scotch syndicate. They brought suit against the Murcur Mine, in Utah, and the patents were upheld by the courts, and the syndicate secured nominal damages, but it appears that the syndicate has dropped out since that time.

"Royalties as low as 50 cents a ton, and in some cases a fixed price as low as $100 a month, were accepted by the company. They realized that the patents were weak, and took any royalty in recognition of their rights. The decision will have very little effect on the gold mining interests of this country."

The decision recently given was in the suit brought by the gold mine owners of Johannesburg and the Transvaal and Lawyer C. W. Truslow of this city secured much of the evidence for the plaintiffs.

CHINESE WANT A CHAPEL.

Unique Fair to be Held by Them Next Week.

The Chinese Evangelical Band of 8 Pell Street will hold a bazaar at the Morning Star Mission, 17 Doyers Street, next Monday and Tuesday, from 4 to 11 P. M., to raise funds to build a chapel, its present quarters having become crowded. Loo Lin, assisted by Datt, Chong Bong, Chin Flook, Jung Bok, Pang, and Kew, will conduct the bazaar.

The merchants of Pell and Doyers Streets have made liberal donations. There will be Chinese music and speechmaking. The room is to be decorated in yellow, red, and blue, the colors of the band. Mrs. Wing, the belle of Mott Street, will be present. Mrs. F. E. Blanchard, assisted by Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Lebrecht, and Miss L. Lefferts, prominent members of the Church of the Pilgrims, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue, will have general charge of the fair.

The Chinese Evangelical Band was founded three years ago by four Chinese Sunday school scholars. It has increased in size until now it conducts a Sunday school. No particular form of Christian religion is taught.

Bound for Foreign Shores.

Among the passengers who sail on today's outgoing transatlantic fleet are the following:

Cunard Line steamship Campania, for Queenstown and Liverpool.—T. D. Asten, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barrie, E. J. Elliott, Francis L. Ogden, W. C. Reick, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Thomas F. Vietor, and J. J. Williams.

North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples.—The Rev. R. A. Crean, the Rev. E. Donohoe, S. P. M.; Marquis de Francesca, J. J. Fraser, Lieutenant Governor, New-Brunswick, Canada; Mrs. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Mills, E. S. Pratt, United States Consul at Singapore, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vail.

French Line steamship La Bretagne, for Havre.—J. C. Cowles, Mrs. S. H. Hobart, R. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. E. Prime, Mrs. Ritter, and Charles Tyng.

Netherlands-American Line steamship Spaarndam, for Rotterdam.—Dr. N. W. Conkling, Joseph Seibel, and Mr. and Mrs. M. H. A. Van der Valk.

Must Pay $200 Damages.

The Chevra Mikro Kodesh Anshey Klodower Association, which conducts a synagogue at 101 East Broadway, owns a burial plot for members in Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn. This plot adjoins one owned by the Moskower Lodge, I. O. F. S. of Judah, who have a synagogue at 210 Madison Street.

Between December, 1893, and May, 1894, the Moskowers trespassed on the plot of the other organization by burying two bodies there. The Chevras brought suit in the Supreme Court, claiming $350 damages. The case was called for trial before Justice Giegerich and a jury yesterday, and, as the defendants did not appear, the facts were submitted to the jury, and they awarded $200 damages to the plaintiffs.

Return of Miss Willard.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in this country, is a passenger on the American Line steamship St. Paul, which is due this morning. With her are Miss Gulick and Miss Gordon, who have been traveling with her. Miss Willard assisted the Armenian refugees who recently came here to escape Turkish persecution. George E. Curtis, Assistant Librarian of Congress, who was twice arrested while traveling in Switzerland through being mistaken for an embezzler from Montevideo, is also a passenger.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St.—Rev. Charles F. Hoffman, D. D., rector; Rev. F. De Lancy Townsend, Ph. D., associate rector. Holy Communion 8 A. M., morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. Dr. Townsend will preach in the morning; evening prayer 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "Our Duty Toward the Discontented;" evensong at 8 P. M., (seats free,) Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20TH ST.—Rev. Augustus M. Lord of Providence will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AMERICAN BIBLE AND AMERICAN TRACT Societies.—A meeting of friends of the Bible and tract work will be held in the reopened Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d St., Tuesday, the 10th inst., 8 P. M. Gen. O. O. Howard will preside; Rev. Drs. John Hall, Edwin M. Bliss, and G. L. Shearer, and Col. J. J. McCook will speak. The public are invited.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Doors open 2:30 P. M.; exercises begin 3 P. M. Addresses by Hon. Henry W. Wilber. Music by choir under direction T. E. Schulte; Miss Annie Park, cornetist. Rev. C. H. Mead, D. D., President. Edwin F. Galloway, Secretary.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (Corner Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M., by the pastor. Nicola Eyoub Tams, the Arimathean lecturer and evangelist, speaks at 8 P. M., and at the same hour each evening throughout the week. Strangers welcome. Come and you will be interested.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Father O'Connor preaches; subject, "Jesuit Juggling; the Paulists' Bogus Missions to Non-Catholics Exposed." Protestants and Catholics cordially invited.

AT LENOX UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORNER 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45. All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Holy communion at 11 A. M. Preaching by Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., at 4 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Dr. van Dyke will preach Sunday, Nov. 8 at 11 A. M.
Rev. Walter Laidlaw will preach at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "The Stork and Her Appointed Times." 8, "Is There a Hell?" Seekers after truth invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—President Francis L. Patton, D. D., Princeton, N. J., will preach; services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.—Sunday, Nov. 8th, holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, ante-communion, and sermon, 11 A. M.; choral service, with sermon, 8 P. M.; the rector, J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., will preach at the morning service.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening subject, "Lessons of the Great Victory."

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH Av. and 14th St., S. Parkes Cadman, pastor.—Three great Sunday services, 11, sermon, W. W. Alexander; vested choir. 3:30, Pleasant Hour Bible Class; speaker, Dr. Doherty; special soloists. 8, sermon, Dr. S. F. Upham of Drew Seminary; combined choirs. Interesting services every night in the week. All sittings free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.,
REV. PERCY S. GRANT, RECTOR.
SUNDAY SERVICES:
Holy Communion at 9 A. M.
Morning service at 11 A. M.
Musical service at 4 P. M.
Anthem, "Ave Verum," by Mozart.
Offertory, "The Holy City," by Gaul.
Evening service at 8 P. M.
The rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St.—Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D.D., rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Bible in Modern Thought." 8 P. M., "Talks to Young Men," "After the Election," "Thomas Jefferson" and Democracy."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching—"Fellow Workers With God." 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach; subject, "The National Triumph and Some Afterthoughts." All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening service at 8. All persons cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM, First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Eingendorf, D. D., pastor. Rev. Frank Malven, assistant, preaches at 11. Anniversary service of the Sabbath School at 7:30. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Hanna, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 a. "Bi l. Sunday Sermon," and at 7:45 a "Special Sermon to Young Men."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"Man's Reasonable Service," and 8 P. M., topic—"A Broken Nail."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach 11 A. M., Rev. Alfred E. Myers, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., topic—"Search for Hid Treasure," and 8 P. M., topic—"God with Us."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

CONFERENCE FOR DEEPENING OF SPIRITUAL LIFE.

D. L. MOODY,

in Cooper Union next week at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Monday at 10 A. M. Dr. John Hall will speak, and 11 A. M. Dr. D. J. Burrell. Mr. Moody at 2:30. Mr. Sankey will lead singing. Doors open half hour before services.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 30, 22e Rue Ouest. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10h½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Cordial welcome to all.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor. —At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. the pastor will preach. Morning subject, "Christ and Natural Law." Evening, "Practicing the Presence of God." Midweek service Friday evening. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., pastor. —Service Sunday, 8th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
REOPENING SERVICES SUNDAY, NOV. 8TH.
11 A. M.—Sermon on history of the Church by the pastor.
8 P. M.—Addresses by Rev. Drs. Booth, Hall, and Edgerton Young.
Monday Evening at 8—Christian Endeavor rally of First District.
Tuesday Evening at 8—Service in interest of American Bible and American Tract Societies.
Wednesday Evening at 8—Service for presentation of Sabbath school work of the city.
Friday Evening at 8—Special service for young people of the church.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M., "The Friends of Christ."
4 P. M., The Hebrew Hymn Book Nos. XX-XXI.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor will preach; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; midweek service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (at 58d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 and 8. School rally at 3 P. M. Address by Rev. Egerton R. Young. Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson.—Sermon, 10:45 A. M., "Matthew Arnold's Religion."; 7:30 P. M., "Christian Tranquillity." Service every night, including Saturday.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30; service at 11 o'clock; subject, "No Compromise with Evil."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, NEAR Bridge Entrance.—Dr. Lyman Abbott preaches 10:30. At 7:30, introductory to series lectures on "The Bible as Literature."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, corner West 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., President of Union College

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening topic—"The Great Election Afterthoughts." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rev. William Kirkus will officiate.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East 42d St.—Sunday service: Holy communion at 8:45 A. M. in the Chapel. Prayer and sermon at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. Fredrick Talcott will officiate at the morning service. Sittings free.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—SUNday, Nov. 8, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "To What Extent Does a Society for Ethical Culture Take the Place of a Church?" All interested are invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; personal reference. 13 West 29th St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; together or separate; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; four years' best city reference. K. G., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant; by the day, week, or month; best references. Flouest, 1,595 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by the day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a competent woman as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best reference. A. M., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 180 7th Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; in small family; references. 171 East 63d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go the first three days in the week; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 329 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class, experienced laundress in a private family; best personal city reference. 316 East 60th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl as infant's nurse, or to child; first-class city references. V. Burger, 362 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By French Protestant nurse for children; good sewer; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl, lately landed, for up-stairs work and waiting, or general housework. 39 East 39th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT or HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent woman as attendant or housekeeper; seven years' highest references from present employer. 161 Congress St., Brooklyn.

MANICURE.—Young lady would like few private customers, at home or out; elite exclusively. Miss Helen, Apartment C, 363 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—By a young Englishman as butler or valet and second man; thoroughly understands his duties in all its branches; two years and six months in last place. George Plummer, last employer, 99 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av., Butler.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent, where second man is kept, or help given; has long personal references; English; can valet. Butler, 17 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—In private family; speaks German, French, and English; age, 28; best city references; last employer can be seen. C. G., Box 200 753 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—As first-class butler or valet by competent young Swiss; speaks three languages; references A1. James, care of Lang, florist, 6th Av. and 38th St.

BUTLER.—By English-trained butler; thoroughly competent; single; long reference. 159 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; tall and extremely competent; neat appearance; with highest references; long experience. H., 12 West 18th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young Swede, who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; absolutely sober; first-class references; last employer, who is putting out his horses, can be seen in the city. William, Box 175 Times.

COACHMAN.—Single; medium size; understands the business thoroughly; is sober and reliable; experienced city driver; first-class reference. J. M., 120 East 63d St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to secure a place for his coachman, whom he can recommend. Address Post Office Box 2,882.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; one who thoroughly understands his business; first-class city references. O. S., 842 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; can give personal reference; city or country. J. Smith, 69 East 89th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Single; competent to take care of gentleman's place; understands driving; sober; industrious; good references. P. M., 227 East 31st St.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORK.—By young man, (19,) as office assistant; experienced; references. C. A. S., 2,148 7th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Nurse; Protestant; must be capable, trustworthy, and refined, to take charge, with assistance, of two children; ages, nine months and three; must have best of references. Apply, between 10 and 11:30 A. M., at 50 West 52d St.

WANTED—Competent laundress; (white;) three days a week; shirts required. 29 West 9th St., 9 until 11.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AUCTIONEER WANTED.

Wanted an experienced auctioneer for sale of watches, jewelry, clocks, bric-a-brac; one who has sold such goods and understands them; position, with good salary, until January 1, 1898, to the right party. J. M. BORNSTEIN, BORNSTEIN & CO., Auctioneers, 21 Tremont Row, Boston Mass.

HOTELS.

Windsor Hotel

5th Ave., 46th to 47th Sts., N. Y.

UNDER NEW AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

$100,000 Expended on Improvements.

Visitors to the Horse Show

WILL FIND THE WINDSOR MOST CONVENIENT. MADISON AVENUE CARS PASS THE WINDSOR AND MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Offers superior accommodations at popular prices.

Army and Navy Headquarters.

FREE COACH AND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT BY GIVING US NOTICE.

MUSIC DURING DINNER.

New Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant on Office Floor.

UNSURPASSED IN LOCATION AND PERFECT IN ALL APPOINTMENTS.

AMERICAN PLAN, $4.00 PER DAY AND UPWARD. EUROPEAN PLAN, $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC WILL FIND THIS A DELIGHTFUL AND HOMELIKE FAMILY HOTEL.

Warren F. Leland, Proprietor.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

BOULEVARD, COR. WEST 71ST ST.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

We have secured from the Receiver of the late J. B. Brewster & Co. the balance of the old company's stock of new carriages, comprising Broughams, Four-in-Hands, Landaus, Game Carts, Phaetons, Top-wagons, Carts, &c. These goods must be sold quickly, and no reasonable offer will be refused, as we need all available space for our own stock.

DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE,

Of the late J. B. Brewster & Co.

Warerooms, 487 & 489 5th Ave.

A TEAM, BLACK AND BAY, CARRIAGE horses, for sale; about 15½ hands; cost together $950; will sell separately or together, black for $200 and bay for $150; belong to well-known New-York resident, now giving up his stable. Ask to see them at Poole's stables, 267 West 87th St.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA.

Palace vestibule trains with dining cars will leave New-York at frequent intervals during the Winter for California. The tickets provide for all travelling and hotel expenses for the outward and return trips, all railroad tickets for the side trips in California, with privilege of reduced rates at the hotels in that State, and give the passenger entire freedom of movement. Choice of routes.

Other tours in season to Europe, Hawaii, Japan, China, Round the World, Mexico, Florida, etc.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets at lowest rates to all parts of the world.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,

31 East 14th St., cor. Union Sq., West. NEW-YORK.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—To exchange life and accident insurance for merchandise; what have you? INSURANCE, Box 147 Times Office.

$100 FOR 10 WORDS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES offers One Hundred Dollars for a phrase of ten words or less which shall more aptly express the distinguishing characteristics of THE NEW-YORK TIMES than "All the News That's Fit to Print," now displayed on the electric sign at Madison Square. That display reads as follows:

NEW-YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
Sunday
Magazine
Supplement
Have You Seen It?

The announcement has attracted admiring attention from multitudes in the vicinity of Madison Square.

THE TIMES seeks a phrase more expressive of THE TIMES's policy of freedom from sensationalism; its appeal distinctively to the intelligent and the thoughtful; of the absence from its columns of revolting details of scandal, sickening chapters of crime, unfounded attacks on public men, and reckless assaults on private interests; of its distinction as a newspaper for the home, a newspaper that is progressive and enterprising, without being indecent or careless of the rights of others; of its newsy and entertaining qualities, while at the same time being clean and instructive; of its earnest endeavor to be the family paper of the Greater New-York, and of its position as a newspaper that upholds morality, inspires patriotism, and encourages good citizenship.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will pay One Hundred Dollars for a phrase that will better convey this idea: "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT," everything of human interest, but nothing except the truth.

Suggestions in competition for this prize of One Hundred Dollars should be sent on postal cards addressed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES. No other form of reply will be considered. The maximum number of words is ten, but if a striking phrase can be made in fewer words, so much the better.

The award will be made when an acceptable phrase is named.

Address

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—Elegantly furnished floor; suite and single rooms; board optional; highest references. 109 West 48th St.

5 EAST 41ST ST.—Desirable location; excellent cuisine; parlor dining room; references.

17TH ST., 211 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Neat single and double connecting rooms, with board; small family.

20 EAST 43D ST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath; references.

24 EAST 75TH ST.—Large sunny room; private bath; also, fourth floor room; superior table and appointments.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished suite or

SETTLED AN ELECTION BET

ESCHERT RODE ON A HORSE DRAWING A BUGGY.

Jeered and Laughed at from the City Hall to Harlem—Charles Doelger, Who Is a Son of the Retired Brewer, Won the Wager and Drove the Buggy—The Unfortunate Bryanite Leads the Woman's Orchestra at Atlantic Garden.

Charles Eschert is the leader of the Atlantic Garden orchestra, which is composed entirely of women. He also is—or was—an enthusiastic Bryanite. Two weeks ago he made a bet with Charles Doelger, son of the retired brewer, that if McKinley was elected, he would array himself in full dress, and in broad daylight ride a horse hitched to a buggy, from the City Hall to Ruppert's brewery, Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue, and treat the winner and a crowd of friends to dinner. The winner of the bet was to ride in the buggy.

Eschert wanted to back out yesterday when the time for settling the wager arrived, but it was of no use.

Eschert mounted the horse, bareback, at two o'clock. The animal didn't like it, and reared and plunged, but the musician dug his knees into its flanks and clung to its mane. Doelger got into the buggy and the "Committee on Arrangements," consisting of half a dozen friends of both men, climbed aboard an old Fifth Avenue stage coach. They had tin horns and drums, and each man wore a big yellow chrysanthemum. So did Doelger. The musician wore a white flower. The party had a great time all the way up Third Avenue.

Eschert submitted to no end of guying. A big crowd was in the wake of the buggy all along the route. When the brewery was reached, a dinner with champagne was provided. Then the crowd returned as they had come.

The musician thought he had had a hard time of it, but his troubles had just begun. A big crowd was at Atlantic Garden, prepared to make it very entertaining for him.

Every waiter in the place, as well as every Bowery sport, had rolled-up copies of the evening papers to pelt the leader with when he took his place on the stage. But Eschert did not give them the opportunity. He absolutely refused to lead the orchestra, and a woman substitute had to be provided.

WHEELED IN A BARROW.

Samuel Donnelly Pays the Penalty of Being a Bryanite.

Fully 2,000 persons turned out last night to see Samuel Donnelly, a tinsmith of 429 East Twenty-second Street, wheel on a barrow William Hall, an oil peddler, who lives three doors above Donnelly's house.

During a heated discussion of the currency question Donnelly agreed that if McKinley was elected he would wheel Hall about the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District. If Bryan was elected Hall was to wheel Donnelly. It is lucky for Hall that McKinley triumphed, for Donnelly weighs 310 pounds, while he weighs but 120 pounds. The payment of the bet was to begin at 8 o'clock, but long before that hour a crowd collected in front of Donnelly's tin shop. There was first a fireworks display and music by a fife and drum corps. Then Donnelly appeared at the door of his house. He was elaborately decorated with bunting, and his hat contained a number of small flags. Several girls rushed up to him and kissed him.

Donnelly walked to the centre of the street and took his place between the shafts of the wheelbarrow. Just then Hall walked down the steps of his home carrying a large flag. He was very dignified. He climbed into the barrow.

The procession was led by the drum and fife corps and a file of twenty small boys carrying colored lanterns. Up Twenty-second Street to First Avenue the procession moved. The streets are paved with cobblestones, and Donnelly found he had no easy task. Besides, some boys scattered obstructions in front of the wheel. At the corner Donnelly had to stop to catch his breath. During the pause the crowd poked no end of fun at Donnelly for not being able to wheel a little chap like Hall without becoming fatigued.

At Twenty-third Street and Avenue A the barrow collided with a street car, upsetting Hall. He climbed back to his seat uninjured, but he growled at Donnelly's awkwardness the rest of the journey. Donnelly, for want of breath, was unable to reply. Two more short stops were made, and when Donnelly pulled up in front of his house he was panting like a broken-winded horse, while perspiration streamed from him.

Three rousing cheers were given for Donnelly as he retreated into his house.

TO LOWER HIS RECORD.

Mr. Fuller Will Try to Beat His Own Time Driving Six-in-Hand.

Lawson N. Fuller, the well-known horseman, now holding the record for a six-in-hand team, is going to try to beat his own time, a three-minute clip, as a result of McKinley's election.

Mr. Fuller agreed that if Major McKinley was elected, he would drive his six horses every fair day, Sundays excepted, until he broke his record. The gentleman with whom he made this agreement promised that, if he succeeded in driving a mile in 2:58, he would make Mr. Fuller a present of a suit of clothes worth $75, six blankets, one for each horse, valued at $8 a piece, and four dozen pictures of the horses.

The first trial for the record will be made at Fleetwood Park at 2 o'clock this afternoon, providing the horses are in good condition and the weather is favorable.

"If I win," said Mr. Fuller yesterday, "I will invite Major McKinley, when he visits New-York, to ride behind my six-in-hand, and I will wear the new suit of clothes."

The trial to-day will be made with a two-wheel road cart and ordinary harness.

Gen. Drake Won't Cut His Hair.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 6.—Gen. J. Madison Drake says that he will go with his hair uncut until William Jennings Bryan is elected. In August last the General made a bet with a friend that in case Bryan was defeated he would not have his hair cut until Bryan was sent to the White House, and as a result of the bet the General already has a crop of hair that is the envy of college football players, and as the General does not seem inclined to baldness he will probably become a character in the State unless the bet is canceled. Already the children of Elizabeth are hailing the General with: "Say, General, when are you going to get your hair cut?"

Deeded His Home Away Paying a Bet.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6.—James A. Gray, living six miles from here, came to town to-day and instructed a Little Rock lawyer to make him a deed transferring his farm of sixteen acres, together with all stock thereon, to John A. Hayes, his neighbor, in payment of a bet he had made on Bryan's being the next President. Mr. Gray said the result robbed him of a home and left him almost destitute, but that the bet was made in good faith and that he was not going to take advantage of the "baby act."

Seven Armenian Refugees Arrive.

The British steamship Boyne, which arrived yesterday from Smyrna, brought seven Armenian passengers. Capt. Fisher reported that these passengers were Armenian refugees who were compelled to flee for their lives and take refuge on board the steamship. The Captain of the Boyne was furnished with a letter from the United States Consul to the Commissioner of Immigration. The Armenians were sent to Ellis Island.

BOLD HIGHWAYMEN CAUGHT.

A Gang of Desperadoes Who Waylaid People on Rhode Island Roads.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—Detective Parker, with the assistance of Boston police officers, has succeeded in capturing three of the four brigands who waylaid and robbed Dr. Elmer B. Eddy and his driver on the Greenville Road on the night of Sept. 18.

The case at the time created a sensation, and it was commonly believed that the men engaged in the highway robbery were members of a gang organized for the purpose of operating on the country roads in this State and Massachusetts.

All Summer long these fellows have been the terror of the rural districts, robbing lonely farm houses and "holding up" travelers. In some townships the farmers have gone armed, and traveled after dark in groups of two or more.

The names of the men arrested are Luigi Leonardo, Luca Torrouza, and Guiseppe Doucci, the last-named being captured in Lawrence, Mass. They had intended to rob the paymaster of the Greenville Mills, but were too late. Then they stopped Dr. Eddy and took from him $400, his watch, and some surgical instruments. The fourth man has been located. All are believed to be desperate characters who fled from Italy to avoid arrest.

GOLD DEMOCRATS IN VIRGINIA.

Nearly All Voted for McKinley and Republican Congressmen.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—The vote cast in this State for Palmer and Buckner cannot be definitely known until the official counts have been made. It is probable, however, that gold Democrats did not cast more than 2,500 votes for their Presidential candidates.

These figures do not by any means represent the strength of that faction. The great bulk of its supporters cast their ballots directly for McKinley and the Republican candidates for Congress. The aid and influence of the bolting Democrats were of as much value to the Republicans as the votes thrown for that side.

Without such assistance the Virginia Republicans could have made but little impression in Tuesday's election.

MARRIED TO GET PUBLIC AID.

Destitute Groom and a Poor Woman Join Their Fortunes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6.—A city minister was applied to by a man and a woman, who desired that they should be made man and wife in order that they might not starve.

The minister learned that it is the rule of the county poor authorities here to help only married men, and the would-be bridegroom was destitute and unable to gain work. He is a widower and has a six-year-old child dependent on him for support.

A young woman, as poor as himself, but able to get work occasionally, has been caring for the child, and to her the father told his story. She offered to marry him.

New Attorneys Admitted.

The following new attorneys were admitted yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the First Department, at 111 Fifth Avenue: Augustus W. Albers, Ralph Bischoff, George P. Breckenridge, John J. Connell, William P. Chapman, Jr., James Dollard, Archibald Douglas, Oliver E. Davis, L. Vanderpoel Ebert, John J. Hynes, Harry M. Hewitt, William H. Heaton, Jocelyn Johnstone, Thomas F. Keogh, George A. Knobloch, Emerich Kohn, Edgar M. Leventritt, Harry Learned, Harry C. Levey, Henry Lesser, David A. L'Esperance, Jr., George B. Lester, Louis H. Mettlex, Charles E. F. McCann, Alfred Marvin, Robert M. Miles, Jr., Abraham Oberstein, Reuben L. Pritchard, Edward Phillips, Edith Augusta Reiffert, John B. Robinson, Sigmund Suskind, William F. Stonebridge, Paul Sheldon, Peter Schmuck, Henry R. Steele, Leon S. Senior, Bernard W. S. Thomson, Robert E. Ullner, Jacob C. Weschler, Harford P. Walker, Edward C. Wagner, Frederick S. Woodruff, Herbert W. Beall, Edwin P. Fischer, Edward Griffith, Evan Shelby, Theodore W. Morris, Jr., Joseph M. Davis, Francis R. Forbaker, Mark D. Mitchell, Elliott Marshall, Oscar Roland Seitz, Edward L. Seidman, and Robert W. Thompson, Jr.

Habeas Corpus for Prof. Dowd.

Prof. Donald C. Dowd, the instructor in physical culture at 9 East Fourteenth Street, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Thursday for an inquiry into his sanity because of his peculiar actions with a stomach pump, was before Justice Lawrence, in Part II., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, obtained by Epstein Brothers, his attorneys. The hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Dowd created a sensation a few years ago when he became ill with consumption. He believed he could get rid of the germs by dieting himself. He became a strict vegetarian.

Accused of Supporting Wanser.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 6.—At a meeting of the machine Democratic County Committee to-night, John P. Feeney was charged with working in the recent election for Mayor Wanser, the Republican candidate for Surrogate. The matter was referred to a committee to investigate. It is said that he will be expelled. Feeney was President of the old Police Board, and is still a member. Mayor Wanser having reappointed him. He was always a prominent member of the old Democratic ring, and at one time held two offices.

Mr. Hanna to be the Host.

Chairman Marcus A. Hanna of the Republican National Committee will entertain a party of newspaper men at dinner at the Waldorf Hotel to-night. The guests will comprise those who have "covered" the doings at the National Republican Headquarters here and in Chicago during the campaign Col. Perry S. Heath, the head of the headquarters press bureau in Chicago, will chaperon the Chicago party, which will arrive in this city this afternoon.

Arrested for "Running."

An Italian, named Divino Dinardo, who claimed to be a "runner" for Lawyer John Mitchell, was arrested for plying his calling about the Criminal Court Building yesterday.

Dinardo was alleged to have told another Italian that he could not get a warrant unless he employed Lawyer Mitchell and paid him $20. Lawyer Mitchell denied that he employed Dinardo. Dinardo was fined $5 and locked up in default of payment.

Vessel Detained in Quarantine.

The British steamship Kafir Prince, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday, was detained by Health Officer Doty for disinfection. Capt. Olditch reported that one of his crew had been ill in the hospital at Rio Janeiro, and for several days after leaving port had been too weak to work. It was decided to detain the vessel in quarantine until to-day.

Iona Sighted a Derelict.

The brig Iona, which arrived yesterday from St. Lucia, via the Delaware Breakwater, reports that on Oct. 24, in latitude 31, longitude 74.50, she passed the wreck of a large vessel of about 2,000 tons, abandoned and waterlogged. The main and mizzen lower masts were standing, the latter having the two lower yards attached. The wreck is dangerous to navigation.

Almost Maddened by Fright.

NEW-BRIDGE, N. J., Nov. 6.—Miss Blanche Cluss, who fell in a swoon three weeks ago at the sight of a masked burglar in the home of her uncle, Warren Cluss, the Collector of Riverside Borough, has shown signs the last few days of losing her reason. Her nervous system was completely unstrung.

ECHOES OF LEXOW DAYS.

Two Policemen Tried for Alleged Taking of Bribes.

Policemen Bernard O'Reilly of the Centre Street Court squad and Michael J. Hickey of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, both former ordinance officers, were on trial before Commissioner Grant yesterday on charges of receiving bribes, growing out of the Lexow investigations. It was charged that O'Reilly, while connected with the Oak Street Station in 1892 and 1893, permitted merchants to obstruct the sidewalk, and received money for not reporting them. Lawyer Frank Moss of the Parkhurst Society prosecuted the case.

Edward J. Merriam, a paper merchant, of 23 Beekman Street, testified that he remembered O'Reilly, but could not recollect that he ever paid him any money. He admitted that he gave some money to one of his drivers, but he did not know who it went to. His cash books were produced and showed entries in February of 1892 and 1893 as follows: "To officer, $10."

The entries failed to refresh Mr. Merriam's memory. Several other witnesses were called, but the prosecution failed to prove anything against O'Reilly, and the charges against him were dismissed.

The charges against Hickey were similar. Hickey was an ordinance man, in the Church Street Station, at the time the facts charged are alleged to have taken place.

Leroy M. Lyon, a fruit dealer of 98 Barclay Street, refused to testify because he had been promised, by some one connected with the Lexow Committee, that he would never be compelled to answer any questions on the subject again. Then Carlo Capalitta, who, in 1893, kept a fruit stand at the corner of West and Cortlandt Streets, testified that he had twice made presents of $2 to Hickey, and his stand was not disturbed after that. Charles Schatt, of 890 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, tried to escape on the same plea that Lyon used, but he was compelled to take the stand. He would not answer any questions. Charles C. Strong, the last witness, did not add anything to the evidence. The case went over until Friday, Nov. 13, at two P. M.

HER CRANK SHAFT BROKE.

The Fuerst Bismarck Reached Port Ten Hours Overdue.

The Hamburg-American Line twin-screw steamship Fürst Bismarck arrived here yesterday morning ten hours overdue. Her delay was caused by the breaking of the starboard crank shaft on Thursday when the steamship was 464 miles east of Sandy Hook. When she arrived at Fire Island she signaled a request for tugs to tow her in. Two tugs were sent to meet her in the lower bay, but she did not require their services. The break proved to be a fracture in the after half of the low-pressure cylinder crank shaft, which is 19½ inches in diameter, and within the journal box. It was believed to have been due to defective casting.

A curious coincidence is that the Fürst Bismarck's accident happened in nearly the same place that the Paris, on her last outward trip, broke her shaft, and it was the Fürst Bismarck, on her last trip here, that brought the news of the Paris's mishap.

DREW LOTS FOR WORK.

Fifty Carpenters Contested for Two Vacant Places.

The strike ordered by the Board of Walking Delegates against the painters on the St. Paul Building, at Broadway and Ann Street, was continued yesterday. Walking Delegate O'Connell, who is in charge of the strike, waited about the building until late in the afternoon, in the expectation of hearing from the contractors, but nothing was done. The delegates threaten to order strikes on other of the contractor's buildings if he does not come to terms by Monday.

Toward evening some fifty Brotherhood carpenters, who had heard that more of their number were wanted on the St. Paul Building, applied for work. The foreman of the carpenters said that he wanted only two men, and proposed that lots should be cast. Forty-eight blank slips and two marked ones were put in a hat. The two lucky men were employed at once.

Mr. Van Valkenberg Acquitted.

Lawyer Philip Van Valkenberg of 508 Fifth Street was acquitted of the charge of assaulting Thomas R. Cunningham, the elevator attendant at 261 Broadway, before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part IV., General Sessions, yesterday. The elevator attendant claimed that Van Valkenberg smoked in the elevator, and when he ordered the lawyer to stop, the latter struck him. Van Valkenberg claimed that he acted in self-defense.

La Bourgogne Was Blameless.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has handed down his decision in the cases which arose out of the collision between the French Line steamship La Bourgogne and the Atlas Line steamer Ailsa, in New-York Harbor, Feb. 29. The decision holds the French Liner blameless for the collision and says the officers of the Ailsa were at fault.

Majestic Detained by Fog.

The White Star Line steamship Majestic, Capt. Smith, sailed yesterday morning from Queenstown for New-York. She will be one day late in arriving here, having been detained in the Mersey Wednesday by fog.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The annual parade of the Tandem Club will be held this afternoon in Central Park. The start will be made at 2:45 o'clock from the Casino. The drive of the club never fails to attract a number of spectators. This year the parade will not be large, as only a dozen tandems will be in line. The President, T. Suffern Taller, will lead the procession. The places of the different equipages have not been assigned.

—The annual Fall function given by Mrs. Frederic Goodridge at Springhurst, Riverdale, N. Y., took place yesterday. About 250 guests left this city by a special train at 8:30 o'clock last evening. Carriages were in waiting at the station, and after a drive of half a mile, Springhurst was reached. Dancing then began, and continued until midnight, when, after the supper, the guests returned by the 1:30 o'clock A. M. train.

—Mrs. N. C. Hulbert, 18 West Sixty-first Street, held a reception for the benefit of the Mary Brigham Cottage Building Fund of Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., last night. A musical programme was given by the Misses Eddy, violin trio; Mr. Miller, cornet soloist; Dr. Hart, vocalist; Miss Deming, pianist; Mrs. Barstowe, contralto; Prof. Lehry, pianist; a mandolin-guitar quartet; Miss Colt pianist, and Miss Bloss and Mr. Reddell, elocutionists. There were nearly 200 persons present, and among them were the Rev. and Mrs. Lubeck, Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Deming, Dr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Atwell, Miss Crane, Dr. and Mrs. Royce, Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Bonsall, Malcolm Baxter, Julius Singard, the Misses O'Brien, Miss Bristoe, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle of Brooklyn, Miss Pratt, Frank Drake, Edward Corning, Dr. Lewis, Miss Bronk, and Miss Gregory.

—The first meeting of the social club recently organized by the Misses Remington, Rhoads, Knight, and Sayre took place last night at the residence of Miss Sayre, 30 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The organizers were assisted in receiving by Miss Mabel Sutton. The evening was passed with card playing, followed by a dance. Among those present were the Misses Purdy, McIntosh, Crandall, A. Wilson, Mahr, Wetherbee, A. Smith, Townsend, and Whitfield; Mr. Rhoades, J. E. Roeser, C. R. Stanley, Fred Acton, Mr. Boyden, R. Horsey, S. Acton, Mr. Crow, Mr. Burt, Dr. Clark, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Remington, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Walker, Mr. Montrose, William Stillwell, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Davidson. The next event of the club will be a dance held at the home of Miss Remington, 51 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. The events scheduled for the season are three card parties, three dances, and one theatre party.

Curé before cost, of course; but, besides being a wonderful curative for Throat and Lung diseases, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is about the least expensive remedy; it takes so little of it.—Adv.

CLEVER FORGERS CAUGHT

THEY PASSED BOGUS DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Mystery Surrounding the Arrest of a Guest of the Hotel Metropole Cleared Up by Assistant District Attorney Battle—Three Men Now in Custody—Their Victims Included Merchants and Bankers in Ohio and This State.

The mystery surrounding the arrest on Wednesday, at the Hotel Metropole, of "James Thompson," who is said to be connected with a band of forgers, was cleared up yesterday by Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle. Mr. Battle told the story, with the assistance of Detective Dougherty of the Pinkerton agency, and a volume of typewritten matter to which he continually referred.

Last June, according to Mr. Battle, three men entered into a conspiracy to defraud banks. They were Walter B. Peters, Willis H. Conner, and W. F. Smith. Their scheme involved the passing of forged drafts, purporting to be drawn by one bank on the cashier of another. Peters was a lithographer, and furnished the blank drafts to be used. On June 12 he produced a stone for drafts purporting to be drawn by the Lincoln National Bank of Chicago on the Lincoln National Bank of this city. He mailed a number of these drafts to Conner and Smith, who were traveling through Ohio at that time. With the drafts were letters purporting to be from merchants to traveling salesmen in their employ. Conner and Smith posed in small towns as traveling salesmen, and had little difficulty in getting the drafts cashed. Frequently their victims were hotel keepers, but occasionally they went to bankers and merchants to have the bogus drafts cashed.

Peters and Smith came to this city about Sept. 10, and registered at the Hotel Marlborough as "B. S. Matthews" and "C. C. Jones" of Fort Wayne, Ind. They were well dressed and well behaved. Soon after their arrival Peters bought another lithographic stone and made a design for a check. About the time it was completed the pair suspected that they were being watched, and moved to a lodging house at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street. They went from there, in a few days to the Hotel Albert, at Eleventh Street and University Place, where they printed some checks from the stone. The checks were on the Park National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, and made payable to F. A. Leslie. They bore the forged signature of John Sherwin, cashier of the bank, and the amount of the first one was $125. This was passed on J. R. Willard & Co., brokers, of 55 Broadway, by Smith, who, under the name of Frank A. Russell, became a customer of the brokerage firm. About ten other checks from the same plate were passed in this State, and about sixty were passed in towns and cities outside the State. The total amount obtained is said to be about $10,000.

Smith, who did the main part of the work in passing the checks, was detected and arrested at Port Jervis some weeks ago, but broke out of jail and is still at large. He is said to be an "old crook."

After Smith's arrest, Peters and Conner, who is identical with the mysterious prisoner Thompson, went to Buffalo, where Peters made a new lithograph stone to print drafts drawn by the Third National Bank of Buffalo on the Third National Bank of this city. Supplied with a number of these drafts, the two men went to Michigan and began passing them. They claimed to be traveling agents for "A. L. Fairbank's advertising agency" in Buffalo. Peters finally returned to this city on Oct. 15, and staid at the Astor House as G. C. Leonard. While there he received $50 from Conner, who was then at Mount Clement, Mich., and $30 from Smith, who was at Battle Creek.

Conner was afterward arrested at Flint, Mich., by Pinkerton detectives, who had been at work on the case for the American Banking Association. He gave testimony leading to the indictment of Smith, alias Thompson. Smith fled to this city, where he was arrested at the request of the Michigan authorities. He confessed his guilt, and told a story of the passing of the paper which was partially corroborated by the paying teller of the Western National Bank of this city.

On Smith's testimony an indictment was found in this city against Peters, and he was arrested in Chicago, at the request of the authorities here. Smith may gain his liberty as a reward for evidence against Peters and Conner.

CITY'S WAIFS ENTERTAINED.

Reception at the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue, held its regular semi-annual reception yesterday afternoon. There were exercises by the children in the care of the asylum, and an informal consultation of the officers and board.

In the crowded streets of the east side, uncared for and running wild, may be seen every day the class of children from which the asylum waifs are recruited. They are orphaned and deserted boys and girls of every nationality, whom the committing Magistrates from time to time send to the home. Eight hundred of them, many intelligent and fine looking children, and all orderly and happy, sang patriotic songs and cheered heartily those of their number who gave recitations.

MR. BRYAN DECLINES.

He Refuses a Position with a Local Firm.

W. J. Bryan, who recently received an offer of $25,000 a year from the Siegel-Cooper Company of this city to manage their law department, sent the following reply yesterday:

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6, 1896.

Messrs, Siegel, Cooper & Co., New-York:

During the next four years I expect to devote as much time as possible to the advocacy of bimetallism, and therefore cannot consider the proposition made by you. I appreciate the confidence which your offer implies. W. J. BRYAN.

Dog Committed Suicide.

Willie McDermott, fifteen years old, of 2,836 Eighth Avenue, who works as an assistant on an express wagon, had for the past week been the proud possessor of a little yellow mongrel dog. It often accompanied him. Upon his return home yesterday he found the dog had been so greatly grieved over being left behind that he committed suicide by going up to the roof of the five-story building and jumping off.

Awakened by the Flames.

Fire broke out at a late hour last night in the kitchen of a house occupied by Franklin L. Austin, at Waldwick, N. J. Mrs. Austin was sleeping in a room directly over the kitchen. She was awakened by the flames bursting through the floor. She became panic-stricken, and very nearly lost her life. The flames spread to two adjoining houses, but were subdued. Harry Ames, a volunteer fireman, was badly hurt. A ladder gave way under him.

Murray Hill Bank's Assets.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday sustained Judge Truax's denial of motion by Spencer Trask and Miles O'Brien, as receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, appointed by Judge Pryor, to compel State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn to turn over to them the assets.

Millinery
For the
Horse Show.
Display of
Evening Bonnets and Dress Hats.
Nov. 9th, 10th, 11th.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

GOLD CAME, SILVER GOES.

532,000 Ounces of the White Metal to be Shipped to Europe.

On the steamship Vigilancia, from Havana, which arrived here yesterday, was $300,000 in gold for Lazard Frères, and $4,000 by the same ship from Mexico for the Guggenheim Smelting Company. The steamship Campania, which sails to-day, takes to Europe 532,000 ounces of silver, shipped by Zimmermann & Forshay, J. & W. Seligman & Co., M. Guggenheim's Sons, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and Handy & Harman.

Bullion dealers and the Sub-Treasury shunned gold coin yesterday. At the Treasury notes may be given for gold next week, when the employes may be able to handle it. The standard money was in circulation yesterday, and at the banks there was a glut of it. The Sub-Treasury gained $100,000 in gold yesterday, through coins left "for examination," being abandoned for notes. The order authorizing the payment of express charges on gold sent to the Sub-Treasury has been revoked.

A Flood at Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Half a ton of gold coin was carried into the Federal Building this morning by the representatives of Boston banking houses, and turned over to Sub-Treasurer O'Neill. That is only a part of what will be taken to the strong rooms of the Sub-Treasury before the end of business hours to-morrow.

There is a perfect flood of gold. The tidy sum of $305,000 came into the keeping of Mr. O'Neill this forenoon, and a lot more was expected. Mr. O'Neill has telegraphed to Washington for $1,000,000 in greenbacks. The Sub-Treasurer's explanation of this movement in gold is that the coin is of no further use to the people who have held it, now that election is over, and that they prefer currency notes for use in their business.

WHITELAW REID'S DINNER.

Thomas C. Platt Was Not One of the Guests.

Whitelaw Reid gave a dinner at his residence, Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Thursday night, at which a number of politicians of prominence were guests. The list included Chairman Marcus A. Hanna, National Committeeman Powell Clayton, Sergeant-at-Arms Harry L. Swords, John A. Stewart, D. O. Mills, Ogden Mills, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius N. Bliss, W. D. Sloane, Dr. Seward Webb, H. McK. Twombley, J. Pierpont Morgan, Elbridge T. Gerry, Abram S. Hewitt, and W. Bourke Cockran.

The political significance of the dinner was discussed yesterday. Some who were there said that after the ladies had withdrawn there was politics as thick as the smoke from the cigars. The only toast was to Major McKinley. No very pronounced Platt Republicans were among the guests, and one or two members of the National Committee who are credited with friendly dispositions toward the regular organization in this State were also among the absentees. Among these were Joseph H. Manley of Maine, and N. B. Scott of West Virginia.

A story was current last night that the political developments after dinner were such as to satisfy the McKinley Leaguers that they rather than Mr. Platt's organization will be recognized as the distributors of New-York's share of the Federal patronage. Some members of the McKinley League took that view of it.

"Mr. Platt's 'services,' which he kindly tendered to Major McKinley, will not be made broad enough to include the awarding of New-York plums," was one comment.

While the distribution of patronage was under discussion, an interesting piece of gossip was added, which was the newest thing in politics to be brought out this week. The story was that Mayor Strong might be selected to succeed James T. Kilbreth as Collector of this port.

The Mayor has been an ardent admirer of Major McKinley for years.

Mr. Reid has been credited with an ambition to become a part of Major McKinley's Administration. Some assign him to the Cabinet, and others put him down as possible Ambassador to England.

"The Jewish Young Man of To-day."

"The Jewish Young Man of To-day" was the subject of a lecture delivered at Temple Israel of Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, last evening, by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris. He said that among the young men of the Jewish faith far more than among those of the Christian faith there was a tendency to postpone the consideration of the religious question, or relegate it for all time to the background, frequently associating it with the superstitions which sometimes gather about and incrust religion.

Union Elevated Will Pay.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn yesterday affirmed the judgment against the Union Elevated Railroad for the sum of $2,055.16, which was obtained by James and Mary Cosgrove last June. The company's counsel declared that the railroad company would be prepared to pay the judgment to-day in open court. Judge Van Wyck agreed to the proposition. This case gave rise to a rumor that the Union Elevated Railroad Company had gone into the hands of the Sheriff, but it was not verified late last night.

Mayor Quincy to Visit Brooklyn.

Mayor Josiah Quincy and four Boston Park Commissioners will visit Brooklyn to-day and take a drive with Mayor Wurster and Landscape Superintendent Pettigrew through Prospect and Forest Parks. They will then be dined by William Berri at the Union League Club. The Bostonians will return to their homes to-night.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
UPHOLSTERED COUCHES
for bedroom or boudoir. Bright, cheerful, pretty, and inexpensive. Many patterns and figures to select from. Some marked as low as $12.00. When the covering is soiled or worn, it costs but little to replace it with a different pattern. Many little bedroom requisites—small chairs, stools, settees, small tables, knick-knacks, and what-nots.
Visit, examine, and price our varied stock, and then
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There are comparatively few people living in Brooklyn at the present time who remember a club which was once of enough importance to exist for ten years or more, and which should occupy some little place in the history of the city. It was the Fort Sumter Club, and one of the members now living is George W. Shirley of 375 Greene Avenue. The club took its name after the re-raising of the flag on Fort Sumter. Henry Ward Beecher was asked by President Lincoln to make the address upon that occasion, and a number of prominent Brooklyn people wished also to be present at the re-raising. They chartered the Oceanus, a steamer then running between New-York and Providence. But when all the arangements had been made there was some difficulty about the steamer's being allowed to enter Charleston. The harbor was blockaded and no private vessels could pass. Finally Mr. Shirley, who was the Surveyor of the Port of New-York, a position to which he had been appointed through the influence of Hannibal Hamlin, a personal friend, was deputed to go with the party, and it started. "We had a momentous trip," Mr. Shirley says in speaking of it. "There was a delightful company of women and men, including several ministers, one of whom was the Rev. Dr. Cuyler. The re-raising of the flag was to take place April 14. It was in the year 1865. As we steamed into the harbor of Charleston, the men from the gunboats called to us for the latest news, and we were able to tell them that Richmond was taken and Lee had surrendered. Such cheers as there were! Then, on the appointed day, we all put a hand on the rope which drew the flag into position. It was a grand occasion. In the evening there was a ball at Gen. Hatch's headquarters, one of the fine residences of Charleston. The officers had been without the society of women so long they were anxious to entertain those of our party. We staid at Charleston several days, and it was on our way home, at Fort Monroe, that we heard the sad news of Lincoln's assassination. It was on that return journey that we decided to form the Fort Sumter Club, which existed for several years, and met annually to celebrate the raising of the flag." Mr. Shirley was one of the Vice Presidents of the club. Its tenth anniversary was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Camden O. Syke, on Brooklyn Heights.

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The Dental Infirmary of the New-York College of Dentistry does a large business in the course of a year. It is in filling the teeth of the patients who visit the infirmary that the students obtain their practical experience. The dentist's chair is such a bugbear to the majority of people that it might be supposed there would be a wide berth given to the practicing student. On the contrary, there are some 7,000 or 8,000 people who visit the infirmary annually. Their opinion is evidently that a student working under the direction of a competent instructor is better than an inferior practitioner. Then, only a nominal fee is charged—something like the price of the materials used—and that pays for any embarrassment that might be felt in allowing one's molars to become the subject of a lecture after the manner of clinics. The infirmary is supposed to be for the benefit of the poor, but occasional patients—women—arrive arrayed in sealskins and diamonds. "I can understand," says a member of the Faculty of the college, "how people who have owned these things when in better circumstances cling to them when their money is gone. They say in free dispensaries they know many people who come for medicine are able to pay for it. I am too charitable to say that of any one who comes to the infirmary. No one has ever been turned away. I am sure they would all prefer to pay if they could. The majority of the patients are women—teachers, and perhaps the better class of shop girls. There may be among the men clerks making small pay but the majority of them come more from the laboring classes."

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She had been a teacher in a Chinese Sunday school for many years. Her heart was in the work, and she felt a warm appreciation for all the efforts of her pupils to please her. But there are limits to all things. The Chinese are a grateful race, and their gratitude frequently shows itself in Sunday school in presents of various kinds made to their teachers. Jee Ho appeared to be particularly sensible of the efforts made in his behalf by Miss Blank, and his feelings, ere long, found need of tangible expression. "Miss Blank," said another of the pupils one day at Sunday school, with something of a twinkle in his almond-shaped eyes, "Jee Ho is going to buy you a new bonnet." A stunned, dazed look crept over Miss Blank's face, but she roused herself immediately. "No, he is not," she said, as sharply as she had ever been known to speak. "I will not have it. Go immediately and tell him not to do it. I prefer to buy my own bonnets. Perhaps I did need one," she said at her own house later, talking to a friend. "I suppose Jee Ho thought my bonnet was very plain, He always came to such quick conclusions that I was afraid he had gone and bought one. I remembered, when I thought of it, that there was a milliner near his shop, and he may have seen something that he thought very pretty in the window." "I should have liked to see the bonnet," said the friend.

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There is not much they cannot do for man or animals in the way of surgery nowadays. There is a horse at the Veterinary College on Fifty-fourth Street, just now which has had an ear cut off by accident and put on again, and it is likely to stay. The horse was one used on the emergency wagon of the Building Department. About a month and a half ago an iron shutter fell from a seven-story building in such a way as to take off this ear. It hung only by a thread, but it was put in place and gives every evidence of being in time as sound as the other.

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One trained nurse in the city deserves great credit. She occupies a position never before filled by a trained nurse. She is on the steamer Thomas Brennan, which carries the city's poor and sick from the foot of Twenty-sixth Street over to the Island to be treated. It was Commissioner John P. Faure's idea. He went to the New-York Hospital to see what could be done about filling the position. It is not pleasant work. The city's charity patients are likely to be less agreeable than most invalids. This young woman was consulted. Did she think any one could be found to go? "Yes," she said, after asking the particulars, "I will go." That must have been a couple of months ago, and she has been on the boat ever since, and the men belonging to it treat her as if she was a Queen or an angel. Perhaps they consider her a little of both. The whole character of the boat has been changed by her advent. The New-York Hospital nurses take a high standing among nurses, and this particular young woman has been serving in some of the wealthiest families in New-York, and was asked to remain for a long period, with only light work to do, in one well-known family. The city does not pay trained nurse wages to its employes, and this particular one has been urged by her friends to give up her disagreeable task, but she declares she is going to stick to it, and she is still to be found attending the unfortunates who take passage on the Thomas Brennan.

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There is a home for women inebriates in Brooklyn, which is said to be a model of its kind. It is kept by a woman, who is said to be a most estimable individual, and the Brooklyn physicians speak highly of her. The patients are not treated like prisoners. They are expected to go to the theatre, and they are amused and entertained in every way. The place is a home in the real sense of the word. Lately the woman has treated a few men patients who have heard of her success. The latter, however, merely stop at the office for medicine. Only women patients are taken as boarders.

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Extremes in the way of umbrella episodes met in a down-town car at the time when the wind was blowing a gale Thursday morning. The car stopped first to admit a young girl, and as she advanced into the car it was seen that she carried what appeared to be a cane. She was too young to need such a support, and as she took her seat it became apparent that the cane was an umbrella stick, stripped of every vestige of covering, and without a rib to its name. By the time the passengers had satisfied themselves as to this fact the car had stopped again, and a woman stepped aboard. She held an open

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

BANK DEPOSITS GROWING

MONEY SAVERS ARE RENEWING THEIR ACCOUNTS.

Several of the Savings Institutions Lost over 6 Per Cent. of Their Customers Prior to Election Day—Fears of Free Silver Led to Withdrawals—Foreigners Transferred Their Accounts to Their Native Towns.

The eleven savings banks of the city report that the number of new depositors during the last three days is about normal. They average with the same time last year.

John P. Townsend, the President of the Bowery Savings Bank, gave out a statement yesterday, which shows the effect of the campaign and the election on deposits. The eleven savings banks have deposits of more than $10,000,000 each, headed by the Bowery Savings Bank, having $56,000,000, which are the largest deposits held by any institution in the world, and represent 113,000 subscribers. The reports from the eleven banks, up to last Saturday, are in Mr. Townsend's possession, and his estimate of the total excess of withdrawals over deposits since July 1 is based on them.

The total withdrawals on this computation would be $38,000,000. The deposits in the same time were $26,000,000, leaving an excess of withdrawals of nearly $12,000,000 from July 1 to Oct. 31. To this estimate, Mr. Townsend said, one more day—Monday—should be added. The business of that day has not yet been tabulated. There was $35,000 withdrawn over the deposits in the Bowery Savings Bank last Monday. Last Wednesday the deposits at this bank were $36,000, and on Thursday they were $21,000. The excess of deposits over the withdrawals was $14,000. In the last three days, 936 former depositors have renewed their accounts at the Bowery Savings Bank. In the same time there have been 168 new depositors.

Several of the savings banks lost over 6 per cent. of their deposits, the largest loss being over $2,000,000. The lowest loss of any bank was 2 per cent., and the average was 3 per cent.

Mr. Townsend said that the withdrawal of the $12,000,000 from the savings banks during the last four months has been to their profit, as the depositors lost their interest. This will aid the banks to continue to pay a good rate of interest.

"At no time preceding the election," said Mr. Townsend, "did we experience anything like a panic or did we feel any uneasiness. We did not advise any of the depositors who were frightened. They were simply informed that they would lose their interest. No; they did not, in any case, demand gold, although many of them took the greenback to the Sub-Treasury and exchanged it for gold. In the last two days there has been $10,000 in gold among our deposits."

James McMahon.

James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, said:

"Our depositors withdrew a great deal of money during the four months that preceded the election, nearly all of them being actuated by a fear that in the event of the election of Bryan their money would decrease in value. They got it in legal tenders and gold as far as possible. What they did with it I do not know, but I suppose they hoarded it that they might have it at hand if their fears should be realized.

"For a time the withdrawals exceeded the deposits, but on the election of McKinley the tide turned and we are now receiving much more than we are paying out. Instead of having a daily loss our deposits are showing a large increase. Where we formerly lost thousands we are now gaining thousands. Although it is only a day or two since the election we are gaining at the rate of about $25,000 a day. We had $4,000 in gold deposited in two days, thus showing that the desire to hold gold is abating. As this is not a season when deposits are large, the effect of the change in sentiment is very perceptible."

Foreigners who had accumulated savings in this country and were afraid that Bryan might be elected are regaining their confidence. Many sent their money abroad and opened bank accounts in their native towns, and others bought the money of their fatherland and held that with a feeling of security. These latter are now exchanging their foreign money for American bills, and those who made deposits abroad are arranging to have the money returned to them.

W. J. Becker of Henry Bischof & Co., bankers and dealers in foreign exchange, said:

"The scare is over, so far as we can judge by the action of our customers, but, while it lasted they kept us busy sending money to the other side. Many Germans were afraid of Bryan being elected. Some sent money home for safe keeping, and many, very many others, simply bought foreign money, in which they had confidence, and held it.

"Hungarians and Russian Poles were more generally frightened than the people of any other nationality. We had numberless orders from the mining regions to send money abroad and place it there on deposit for its owners, and we opened hundreds of accounts in provincial banks in Hungary and Poland. The sums so sent out of the country were not large, but in aggregate they were well worth considering in connection with the drain caused by hoarding. To-day a different feeling prevails. Those who bought and held foreign money over election day are now coming in to sell it back to us. They are satisfied with the outlook for sound money, and no longer fear to keep American bills or deposit their savings in the banks."

H. C. Hosker.

At L. Von Hoffmann & Co.'s, H. C. Hosker said that the action of the bankers, whereby $10,000,000 was brought in from London, dispelled the fear that some of their customers had, and that thereafter they sent no money abroad except in the usual course of business.

Henderson Brothers.

Henderson Brothers, who send a large proportion of all the money to Ireland and England that is sent home by immigrants, yesterday said that their exchange business had been unusually dull during ante-election days.

They said that the Irish and English sent practically no money out of the country, and that if their customers were scared and withdrew their savings from the banks, they took care of it themselves and kept it where they could get it at a moment's notice.

BUSINESS MEN JUBILANT.

They Rejoice Over the Tuesday's Victory of Sound Money.

Darwin R. James, President of the State Board of Trade and Transportation, is delighted with the Republican triumph.

"It was," he said, "a glorious victory for integrity and sound money. All the more glorious because it was an uprising of the people, and shows the solidity of our form of government. The great mass of the people is always right when any great question regarding the National honor is referred to them. We can feel the coming of renewed prosperity already, and in a few months after Mr. McKinley's inauguration the desire for change that grew out of the cry of hard times will have vanished completely."

G. C. Hopkins.

"The Cotton Exchange," said G. C. Hopkins, President of that organization, "was the first business association to take the stand for sound money. We held a public meeting and passed resolutions to work for McKinley. Naturally, we are pleased that our labors are crowned by success. Nearly all the members of the Exchange are Democrats. Many of them are ex-Confederate soldiers, but I think I am safe in saying that not half a dozen voted for Mr. Bryan. It was a great and most satisfactory victory. In spite of the large and to me surprising Electoral vote received by Mr. Bryan, I do not fear any renewal of the silver agitation. The return of business prosperity under an assured standard of sound money will restore confidence, and will kill off the desire for a change at any price. The revival of trade will kill off the silver craze just as the revival of business killed off the 'greenback' craze. I cannot say how proud I feel that the victory was so distinctly non-partisan."

H. D. McCord.

H. D. McCord, President of the Produce Exchange, differs in opinion with the President of the Cotton Exchange. "We have started," he said, "on an era of prosperity. Financial conditions are assured for the present at least, and four years of prosperity under the gold standard will do great things for the country. Capitalists will be ready to invest, and there will be work and wages for all who desire them. But the silver question is not settled for good. McKinley's victory is a glorious one, and will do incalculable good, but it cannot be looked at as final and decisive. Bryan's vote was too big to allow us to believe that the theories he represents are smothered. The greenback question was settled once for all by a revolution of voters, but the silver agitation is not over, and it seems to me that it will present itself again for an answer in four years."

C. G. Wilson.

C. G. Wilson, President of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, was jubilant. "It's a glorious victory," he said, "any way you look at it. It shows that the people of this country are for honesty, the payment of honest debts, and against repudiation. They will be repaid too. 'Honesty is the best policy.' There will be a renewal of prosperity, an influx of prosperity that will astonish those who preached the policy of repudiation.

"When that prosperity comes, and its approach is evident and to be seen on all sides, there will no longer be room for cranks to howl for a change in the existing conditions."

Gen. Thomas L. Watson.

"To New-Englanders," said Gen. Thomas L. Watson of Connecticut, who is of the firm of Watson & Gibson, stock brokers of this city, "the McKinley victory means a good deal more than is construed in Wall Street. There, it is considered an opportunity for speculation. New-Englanders were at no time apprehensive of a Bryan victory. They did not hoard gold or indulge in like hysterical and invertebrate performances. What they did do was this. Just as soon as Major McKinley was nominated they prepared to do more business and employ more labor as soon as the success of the sound-money ticket was announced. As to the market here, the election of McKinley means the loosening of purse-strings, the opening of bank vaults, tin boxes, old stockings, pillowcases; in fact, any and all places where cash has been secreted and hoarded. There will be an earnest and rapid desire on the part of the holders of money to place it where it will earn something

"London and Europe have been selling our securities until their boat was bailed out. We took them—that is, America took the floating American securities. We will profit by having taken them."

Exchanges and Balances.

"A straw that shows the direction of the wind of prosperity," said William Sherer, manager of the Bank Clearing House yesterday, "are the exchanges and balances of the Clearing House. There were on Wednesday: Exchanges, $178,558,153.71 and balances, $9,597,743.69, and yesterday: Exchanges, $112,629,291.73 and balances, $7,832,831.49. These are indications of increased activity in business. We shall see more of them here."

Erie Shops on Full Time.

Joining in the general feeling of confidence now felt over the election of Major McKinley, the Erie Railroad Company has put all of its shops on full time on all parts of the system. This means additional work and increased wages for several thousand men.

ODD IMMIGRATION CASE.

Italian Woman Can't Land Because Her Husband Isn't with Her.

Dr. Rossi, who has charge of the Italian Bureau, at Ellis Island, is interesting himself in behalf of a young married Italian woman who is detained and has been ordered deported. She is Mrs. Elizabeth Morello, thirty-seven years old. She is excluded because she is a married woman unaccompanied by her husband. Dr. Rossi's account of the case is as follows:

Mrs. Morello, her husband, and their children returned to Italy from this country some time ago to sell some property on the outskirts of Genoa. Mrs. Morello returned on the Fulda a few days ago to select a home and get things in readiness for the family, who were to follow in two weeks, on the completion of the business transaction in Italy. Mr. Morello has taken out his first papers for citizenship in the United States. Two of his children were born here. Mrs. Morello has a brother and cousin who have a large grocery business in this city, and they are ready to receive her and to give bonds against her becoming a public charge.

The Board of Special Inquiry on first and on second hearing refused to permit her to land, and the case has now been submitted to the Treasury Department on appeal.

ROBBERS WORE MASKS.

Tried to Rob a Restaurant, but Were Unsuccessful.

Two men attempted to rob the Champion Restaurant, at 155 Bowery, early yesterday morning. Cashier Williamson was in the rear of the restaurant dozing over a meal at 2:30 o'clock, when the men entered. The two waiters of the restaurant were in the kitchen talking with the cook.

The would-be robbers wore masks, and one of them carried a large revolver. While one man walked to the rear of the restaurant, the other opened the iron gate leading to the cashier's office and tried to force the money drawer. Williamson called the waiters. One of the would-be robbers pointed his gun at them, and both backed out of the door and escaped.

Police Board Sustained.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down decisions in the cases of ex-Policemen Albert A. Jordan, William J. Lawson, and Edward J. Barrett, who sought reinstatement on the force. Lawson and Jordan were dismissed by the present Police Board, the former for being in a liquor store and the latter for being in the hallway of a saloon. Edward Barrett was dismissed by the old Police Board for obtaining leave of absence under false pretenses. The Appellate Judges sustain the Police Commissioners in each case.

To Cut Down Fees for Tramps.

For several years the taxpayers of Hempstead, L. I., have been complaining about the large amounts charged as fees by Justices of the Peace and Constables for committing tramps. They charged that the officers have been systematically sending the tramps to jail. This has led Supervisor Smith of Hempstead to offer a reward of $50 for any information that would show collusion on the part of the Justices and Constables. It is said some of the Justices of the Peace are feeling worried.

Struck by a Falling Tree.

Frederick Hagstrom, an employe of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, had a narrow escape yesterday while on his way to repair a pole. He was riding his wheel when a tree by the roadside was blown down by the wind, and the trunk just missed him. He was caught by the branches, however, and thrown from the wheel, but was not seriously hurt.

AFTER THE TIMES PRIZE

MOTTOES OF ALL KINDS SENT IN BY READERS.

They Have Positive Ideas of the Worth of Their Chosen Newspaper and Express Them Freely—Some So Certain of Success that They Tell How to Have the Check for $100 Drawn—Rhyme and Alliteration.

The contest to supply a new motto for THE NEW-YORK TIMES and win the $100 that it has promised to the successful person continues. Hundreds of postals are received daily, many of them from the South and far West, that testify to the esteem in which the paper is held.

Letters that are full of interest are also sent by persons who have read THE TIMES for many years. All of these contain expressions that are not intended for publication, but none the less they are pleasing reading for those for whom they are intended.

Among the suggestions that are made, epigrams and alliterative sentences abound, and in many instances persons in various parts of the country have sent in the same idea, expressed in the same words.

Honesty of purpose, cleanliness, and a desire to elevate its readers are the points upon which most of THE TIMES's suggestors touch.

This, for instance, "Honest news of the day; honest work for the morrow," refers, its author says, to the reliability of the news columns, and the work for advancement that the editors are doing.

One who has placed his motto in the form of an acrostic sends the following:

THE TIMES.
Honest,
Enterprising,
Temperate,
Independent,
Moral,
Elevating,
Scholarly,"

Another sends this parody:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never of THE TIMES hath said,
'It is the best I ever read.'"

One who has taken a line from her hymn book sends:

"'Sun, moon, and stars forgot,'
We read THE TIMES."

Some of the other suggestions are:

"A true and comprehensive record of all readable current events."

"As gold is to silver, so is THE TIMES to other papers."

"We print the news that stands the searchlight."

"The most authentic, complete, and cleanest of modern newspapers."

"Standard bearer for justice, purity, and truth—non-sectarian, non-partisan, non-sensational."

"A medium for all that is best, purest, and truest."

"Clean facts for educated people."

"What we do not publish 'tis better not to know."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES—a microcosm of clean, truthful news."

A Brooklyn reader of THE TIMES writes: "If you desire a dignified motto based on one of the two great classics of American statesmanship, you could, perhaps, hardly do better than adopt this phrase from Washington's Farewell Address, giving its origin and connecting it with the policy of THE TIMES, thus:

"'The Motto of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:
"'Morality is a necessary spring of Popular Government.'
Washington's Farewell Address."

"Able, newsy, truthful, clean;
It's just the paper for you.
Saturday and Sunday magazine
Supplements. Buy it, try it."

"All news of good report;
Worldwide topics worthy thought."
"Read THE TIMES;
Just and fearless,
Bright (clean) and fearless."

"All the news in reason
Commented on in season,
In THE TIMES."

"Have you read THE TIMES to-day?" and "You won't be happy until you get it," have a familiar ring.

"Clean, clever, concise, consistent. Cures corruption and covers continents."

"What is good luck? Three square meals and THE TIMES."

"Whoever doesn't like THE TIMES is hard to suit."

"Here shall THE TIMES maintain its rightful sway,
And help to higher aim with each succeeding day."
"Buy it, try it,
Keep you quiet;
Don't deny it."

An old lady, she is over eighty-four, writes that she is "a constant reader" and sends the following:

"NEW-YORK TIMES gives full news, pure thoughts, intelligent ideas—enriching the mind."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES is Frost to Fanaticism; Searchlight to Corruption, Trade Wind to Confidence."

One who has been unable to get a motto to suit his fancy has written:

"'I have thought and thought and thought. 'All the news that's fit to print' cannot be improved upon. Stick to it and donate the $100 to help pay the Popocratic funeral expenses."

Others, however, who wish to win the $100 have written:

"The full function of a newspaper fitly fulfilled."

"The truth, without fear and without reproach."

"To inform, not deform; to elevate, not degrade."

"Gives each day just the facts you need to know."

"If it isn't in THE TIMES, it isn't worth reading."

"A bright, clean daily edition of truths tersely told."

"News the latest and truest; opinions the soundest and best."

"Truly a twofold tempting tonic for the tired."

"History moves fast. THE TIMES will keep the pace."

"Clean, reliable. Guide of youth and solace of old age."

"Only the news that it is profitable to read."

"All the news of value, but no valueless news."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a paper of style and breeding."

"Cultivated and progressive news without appeal to prejudice or passion."

"Columns for reliable news, not one line for sensation," was suggested by the famous reply of the statesman when asked for tribute—"Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

"The acme of sound, sensible, and dignified journalism."

"The public press is a public trust."

"A model newspaper for an upright people."

"NEW-YORK TIMES.
The Ideal Newspaper.
Truthful, Instructive,
Brief, Pure, Progressive,
Entertaining, Patriotic."

"When you read different newspapers you can tell THE TIMES is the Best."

A mother sends the following:

"All our children may read THE TIMES."

A physician says:

"Light for American homes; pure, white, steady."

"All the news that's fit to 'prent';
A daily record of every event."

"Educational, truthful, pure; in touch with all the world."

"Our Motto.
Absolutely
All the News;
Political Fairness;
Cleanest Reading."

"As the paper, so the people."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES. What it has been it will continue to be."

One who "takes a shy at the $100," and signs himself "Successfully Yours," writes:

"Only fit facts fit THE TIMES."

"Clean, correct, clever, conscientious, capable, convincing, courageous, consistent, conservative, concise."

"NEW-YORK TIMES,
A perfectly reliable,
dignified, non-sensational
Newspaper."

"THE TIMES for every man, and every man for THE TIMES—and naturally."

"Purity ever, servility never."

"Plain truth without sensation."

A Jerseyman who has subscribed for THE TIMES for forty years suggests:

"Facts, not fiction, sold here."

"All the news that't fit for all the people."

"All news worth knowing from all parts of the earth."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES: a combination of truth and elevating news."

"Best quality, greatest quantity of news combined."

"Adequate."

"Multum in parvo of the sweets of journalism."

"Signs of THE TIMES—truth, purity, wit, wisdom, and honor."

"For timely topics truthfully told trust THE TIMES."

"Contents clean, independent, fair, reliable, and up to date."

"The comprehensive consistency of THE TIMES transcends mendacious sensation."

"Synonym for news, respectability, and dignity."

"All the news the great world over."

"A daily educator. No scandal. No sensation."

"In the interest and welfare of all," about expresses it in the opinion of a Massachusetts man, who writes: "You can make the cheque payable to yours, &c." — —

This Family Reads The Times.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I cannot hope to be successful in choosing for THE NEW-YORK TIMES a motto which shall be entirely appropriate and acceptable, but I would like to offer one which occurs to me, for the following reason:

Five members of my family constitute the third generation to whom THE NEW-YORK TIMES has always been the family paper. From its first issue, in my home before marriage; in my own home for over thirty-four years, and now to each of these my sons, THE TIMES is an invaluable friend and guide. There has never been a break in this friendship, and even during a residence of years abroad THE TIMES followed us, and formed a much-prized link between us and our native land.

We know it to be:

Honest in statement, patriotic in sentiment, pure in tone.

KATHARINE D. LAWRENCE.
PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 5, 1896.

The Competition Closes To-day.

The competition for the motto prize will be closed to-day. In case no motto is received which is regarded as an improvement on the one now in use, 100 of the best suggestions sent in will be submitted to a prominent gentleman of this city, who will award the prize of $100 to the person who suggested the one which he considers the most meritorious.

GIFT FOR LI HUNG CHANG.

It Is a Book Showing All Railways in America.

When Li Hung Chang was in this country he was greatly impressed by the development of railway building, and carried back with him to China plans for the establishment of a system of railways for the empire. In view of the interest in the subject publicly shown by the Viceroy the National Railway Publication Company has had the September number of The Official Railway Guide handsomely bound in calf and the edges of the leaves gilded, and will to-day forward it to him at Tien-Tsin. The book will be accompanied by the following letter:

"The great interest shown by His Excellency, Li Hung Chang, in the railways of America during his recent visit to our country has caused us to believe that he would value the book transmitted herewith. It contains in detail all the passenger trains in service on the railways of the country at the time of his visit, and also the principal steamboat and steamship service. We ask his acceptance of the book with the assurance of our distinguished consideration, and with the compliments of the publishers.

"The National Railway Publication Company,
"W. H. WOLVERTON, President."

The book will be sent to Li at Tien-Tsin by E. V. Skinner of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

INVITED TO THE BANQUET.

Cleveland and McKinley May Attend the Chamber of Commerce Dinner.

Arrangements for the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce have practically been completed, and the event is likely to be uncommonly interesting. The banquet will be at Delmonico's the latter part of the present month.

President Cleveland, President-elect McKinley, and Vice President-elect Hobart are expected to be the principal guests. Invitations have been sent to Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Olney, E. J. Phelps, Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Archbishop Gibbons, and several other men of note. The programme does not contemplate a long list of set speeches. There will probably be less than half a dozen, but they will be on topics of vital importance, and the speakers will be men whose words carry weight.

In the matter of viands and decorative and musical accessories this banquet will be in striking contrast to the first one enjoyed by the members of the Chamber of Commerce. That primitive event occurred 120 years ago, in the old Fraunces Tavern, which is still standing, at Broad and Pearl Streets. About two score of the solid men of old New-York assembled on that occasion and enjoyed "good food, good ale, and pipes and tobacco in plenty." When the bill was presented, each man's share was found to be "one and sixpence."

"THE NURSES' BABY."

A Tiny Orphan Receives Tender Care at St. Luke's Hospital.

There is a tiny infant now in St. Luke's Hospital known as "the nurses' baby." It is a boy, one month old, who weighs only three or four pounds. At birth its weight was just two and three-quarter pounds.

The mother, alone and apparently friendless, died in the consumptive ward of the hospital when her child was two weeks old. Thus orphaned and nameless, the helpless mite of humanity became the special care of the women nurses.

The infant gives promise of becoming healthy in spite of its heredity and smallness. Each nurse has contributed something of her own handiwork toward the baby's outfit.

The name of the infant's father being unknown, an informal christening invested the diminutive stranger with the name of Luke Bentley, the surname being that of one of the hospital physicians.

Want Ann Street Widened.

A petition signed by the Havemeyer, Aaron Raymond, Park Bank, Fulton Market, and other estates and property holders was presented to the Board of Street Opening yesterday, asking for the widening of Ann Street from Gold Street to Park Row thirty feet. The Mayor and other members of the board did not take kindly to the idea, because they thought it would cost too much, so the petition was filed.

Hemorrhage from Political Joy.

Controller George W. Palmer of Brooklyn is suffering from hemorrhage of the nose, and is confined to his home, 147 Newell Street. He was seized with the attack while celebrating the Republican victory at the rooms of the Tippecanoe Club Tuesday night. He was immediately taken to his home, and he has since been very ill. His physician refuses to let any one see him, but says he will recover in a few days.

MRS. CASTLE CONVICTED

SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS IN JAIL FOR SHOPLIFTING.

Her Husband Exonerated of All Responsibility for Her Pilfering—Extraordinary Scenes in Clerkenwell Sessions—The Sentence Believed to be Purely Formal—Expert Evidence that Mrs. Castle Was Not Mentally Responsible.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco was to-day convicted of shoplifting and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Her husband, who was jointly indicted with her, was acquitted.

The trial was in Clerkenwell Sessions. There were seven indictments against the prisoners, charging them with stealing articles, the total value of which was £43 10s. Chairman McConnell presided, and on the bench with him were half a dozen Magistrates. The courtroom was crowded, many of the spectators being ladies. A number of officials of the United States Embassy were present, including Secretary Roosevelt and Chief Clerk Hodson.

Mrs. Castle made her appearance attended by two female nurses and her husband. Upon the reading of the charge Mr. Castle stood boldly upright and answered "not guilty" to each of the seven counts.

On behalf of Mrs. Castle, Sir Edward Clarke said that she pleaded guilty to each charge, and proceeded to give the reasons for making such a plea. While Sir Edward was speaking Mrs. Castle remained seated. She was dressed in sombre black and kept her face covered with a handkerchief. While the jury was being sworn the silence was broken only by Mrs. Castle's sobbing.

Mr. Castle Acquitted.

When the first charge was read, that of stealing a sable tie, worth £9, and a skin, worth 5s., Mr. Avory, for the prosecution, said:

"Subject to any opinion which your Lordship may express, it appears to me that Mr. Castle was not a party to the thefts, and, therefore, the prosecution will not offer any evidence against Mr. Castle. While the case was in the police court, and both prisoners were denying guilt, it was impossible for the prosecution to take this course, for as long as the wife denied her guilt it was possible that the husband had taken the things."

The Chairman replied: "I have read the depositions carefully, and have arrived at the same conclusion. There is nothing in the evidence that has impeached the innocence of Mr. Castle, and I entirely approve the course you have taken in the matter."

Mr. Avory, upon receiving the reply of the Chairman, announced formally that the prosecution would not offer any evidence against Mr. Castle.

The Chairman then addressed the jury, saying: "As there is no evidence to support the indictment against the defendant Walter M. Castle, it is your duty to render a verdict of not guilty."

The jury responding with a verdict of not guilty, Mr. Castle was immediately discharged, and, upon the application of Sir Edward Clarke to the court, Mrs. Castle was allowed to leave the courtroom, attended by her nurses.

Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C., then began his opening for the defense, dilating, in the course of his address, upon the terrible position of Mrs. Castle, who had hitherto been a reputable woman, occupying a high social position.

Mr. Avory replied, giving the details of the evidence as taken in the police court in regard to the searching of Mrs. Castle's trunks, in which a museum of articles was found, many of them still having their sale tickets attached. In not a single instance, he said, was Mrs. Castle detected in taking anything, so that she must have done her work so skillfully that even her husband, who was beside her, was unable to see what she was doing.

Plea for Mrs. Castle.

Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., for the defense, said that in view of the cruelty to which Mrs. Castle would have been subjected in having the facts discussed before her, he had advised the lady to plead guilty. She was not in want of money, and the insanity of her proceedings was proved in the fact of her handing a piece of fur, with the sale ticket attached, showing the name of the owner, the price, &c., to another person for the purpose of getting the fur matched. Mrs. Castle, he said, had had a mental malady when she was a girl and that malady had been recurring during the last few months.

Dr. Grigg, a specialist, testified that he had examined Mrs. Castle and found that her condition was such as to justify him in concurring in the statement made by Sir Edward Clarke. Such a condition, he said, generally resulted in mental disturbances, religious and other forms of mania, and rendered the sufferer irresponsible for her actions.

Dr. George H. Savage, a specialist, corroborated the testimony of Dr. Grigg.

At this point in the proceedings the crush in the courtroom had become almost suffocating, and a number of ladies in the crowd were allowed to take seats upon the Magistrates' bench, an unusual occurrence, while others found seats upon the stairs and in and around the counsels' benches, until every inch of available space was filled.

Alderman Routledge, Major Egan, United States Army; Col. H. J. Hawse of San Francisco, and other friends of Mr. and Mrs. Castle were in court ready to testify in behalf of Mrs. Castle, and Mr. Castle himself, who had left the room after his discharge, reappeared.

Dr. Gabriel of the College of Surgeons supported the testimony already given by medical experts, and said that nervous troubles had affected Mrs. Castle's mind. He had warned her several times to avoid all excitement. He, together with Drs. Scott and Savage, had seen her professionally Oct. 11, while she was in jail, and the three had discussed her case exhaustively at that time. They had agreed that her further imprisonment would imperil her reason.

Dr. Scott testified that the nervous illness from which Mrs. Castle suffered had continued during the entire time that she was in jail, and, he had made a report of his examination of the case to the Home Office, advising against her further imprisonment. The lady had no fixed delusions, he said, but she was of unstable mind, and liable to do eccentric things unless she was carefully looked after by her friends.

Sir Edward Clarke here interposed, saying that Mrs. Castle's friends were only anxious to remove her to a place of quiet, if the court took a favorable view of the matter.

The Chairman said that the question as to the effect which imprisonment would have upon Mrs. Castle was one which must be considered elsewhere.

Mrs. Castle Sentenced.

The Chairman and the Magistrates then retired to another room for the purpose of deliberation. After fifteen minutes' absence the Magistrates returned to the courtroom, in which profound silence reigned. Mrs. Castle was brought into court and the Clerk announced that Ella Castle had been convicted upon all of the seven indictments against her.

Chairman McConnell said: "The Court has had great difficulty in dealing with an exceedingly painful case, upon which sympathy so powerful has been brought to bear as to almost interfere with justice."

The Court knew, he said, that the sentence which it became his duty to pass upon the prisoner would be well weighed elsewhere, and if any suffering dangerous to her life or intellect should follow it would be immediately met by another authority. He would not prolong the painful scene, and therefore would at once proceed to pass sentence, which was that the prisoner be confined in jail, without hard labor, for three months.

As the Chairman pronounced the sentence all eyes turned upon Mrs. Castle, who stood dazed for a moment, and then as the full import of the Chairman's words came to her became hysterical, obliging the nurses and the prison warden to support her. She then began to moan piteously and finally to scream and struggle violently. She was removed from the room as quickly as possible, and as she was being taken away cried out:

"What does it mean? My God! what does it mean?"

A good many of the ladies in the courtroom exhibited strong emotion, several of them weeping, and all expressing deep sympathy with the unfortunate prisoner, whose screams could be heard faintly issuing from the underground passage through which she was taken, even after the courtroom had been cleared.

Mr. Castle was congratulated upon his own release from custody. Mr. Castle said it was only justice that he had received, but he was not satisfied with the result of his wife's case. He was exceedingly anxious about her, he said, and was desirous of removing her to a place of rest at the earliest possible moment.

Distributing the Plunder.

After the excitement following the conviction and sentence of Mrs. Castle had been allayed, the stolen articles found in her possession were ordered to be restored to their owners, upon the application of Mr. Avery, counsel for the prosecution.

Dr. Scott, one of the expert witnesses, expressed surprise that, in view of the evidence, Mrs. Castle had been convicted, and said that, even after her conviction, he had believed that the sentence would be merely nominal. Everything possible would be done for her in a medical way, he said, during her imprisonment.

Several of the merchants who had testified to having lost property found in the possession of Mrs. Castle said after the trial that they were convinced that the lady was mentally irresponsible, and that they had no expectation that she would be convicted.

Mr. Hodson of the United States Embassy expressed the opinion that Mrs. Castle would be released inside of a week, and Mr. Abrahams, counsel for the defense, said that measures for a reprieve had already been taken.

Mr. Castle expressed the thanks of himself and his wife for the unceasing kindness of their friends and the hope that Mrs. Castle would speedily be relieved from the terrible condition in which she is placed.

The Central News announces that a petition was lodged at the Home Office this afternoon praying for the Queen's clemency in the case of Mrs. Castle, on the ground that the lady's physical and mental condition is not equal to the strain of imprisonment.

United States Ambassador Bayard, The Central News says, has also addressed a note to Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Home Secretary, on the subject.

CAPT. HATFIELD ARRESTED.

With His Fourteen-Year-Old Son He Is Charged with Three Murders.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Nov. 6.—J. H. Clark, a detective and Deputy Sheriff, arrived here to-day with Capt. Hatfield and his fourteen-year-old son, who were captured in the mountains of Mingo County at dusk last night. They are charged with the murder of John Rutherford, Elliot Rutherford, and Hanse Chambers on election day, at Matewan.

Hatfield and his son do not seem to be in the least worried over the affair. The lad smiled and said: "I killed both Rutherford and Mr. Chambers," while the father acknowledged to killing John Rutherford.

Hatfield and his son were asleep in the crevice of a large rock cliff on Tug River when officers discovered them. Hatfield had two repeating rifles and two large revolvers, while the son was sleeping with a repeating rifle on each side of him.

TRIED TO STAB HIS TEACHER.

Primary Pupil Struck at Her When She Took Hold of Him.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 6.—Frederick Bollenbeck, a little fellow in knee pants, who attends the Liberty Street Primary School, had been absent several days. He returned this morning.

Instead of reporting to his teacher, as the rule of the school is, he took a place in line with the other children. Miss Draper, the Principal of the school, saw him and told him to step out of the line. He refused. She took hold of his arm to pull him out. He had a pocket knife in his hand and attempted to stab her, but did not succeed.

Miss Draper sent for a patrolman, and he took the boy to Principal Dunbar of the High School. After a consultation, it was decided to discipline the boy in the school and not to prosecute him.

PUT POWDER IN THE STOVE.

Two Children at Play Badly Burned by a Flash of Flame.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 6.—Emily and Richard Youstch, aged four and eight years, brought home a quantity of gunpowder which they had got in some manner last night, and, tiring or playing with it, placed it in the stove, intending to burn it up.

They kept the lid of the stove off to watch it burn, and when the powder exploded, the blaze struck them in the face.

Emily's face was badly burned, and it is feared that she will lose the sight of both eyes, while Richard's clothing caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished he was burned about the breast and neck.

Taxing Stock of Outside Companies.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 6.—A decision has been rendered by Judge Edwards of Hudson in the certiorari proceedings brought by Daniel E. Keyser and wife of this city to review the action of the Board of Assessors of the City of Kingston. The point was whether stocks held in corporations outside of the State of New-York by persons residing in the County of Ulster are liable to assessment under the laws of this State. The court, in deciding the certiorari, holds that such stocks are not liable to assessment.

Took a Pitcher of Acid for Water.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 6.—While cleaning out an acid tub in his electro-plating establishment George Scarling was burned by some of the acid splashing in his face. He called to his brother to bring some water to relieve the pain. The brother grabbed a pitcher which was standing near by and poured the contents over his brother's face. The pitcher contained nitric acid instead of water as supposed. The injured man was taken to the hospital, where by heroic treatment the doctors managed to save the eyesight. Scarling's face will be horribly disfigured for life.

Rich Contractor Killed Himself.

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 6.—Joseph P. McDonald, a wealthy citizen of Fremont, shot himself yesterday, causing almost instant death. The cause of the act was mental unbalance, resulting from financial reverses in mining investments in Colorado. He was a railroad contractor, and built all the South Platte branches of the Northwestern Road in Nebraska, the Elkhorn system, and was reputed to be worth $100,000.

The Prisoner Died Overnight.

NEWARK, Nov. 6.—Ernest Enox, seventy-two years old, had a dispute over money with his landlady, Mrs. Pfeiffer, 198 Belmont Avenue, Thursday, and pointed an old double-barreled pistol at her. She had him arrested. He was taken sick in his cell and was taken to the city hospital. When his name was called before Judge Eggers to-day, it was found that the old man was dead.

MANHATTAN AND TRACTION

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE COMPANIES RESUMED.

George Gould and Russell Sage at Last Favorably Disposed Toward the Project—Not a Consolidation Scheme, but a Plan to Organize a New Company to Operate the Two Systems—Details Carefully Guarded Secrets.

Negotiations between the Manhattan Elevated and Metropolitan Traction magnates have been resumed. Next week the Manhattan Company holds its annual meeting, and at that time it is probable that some official action will be taken toward completing the negotiations now resumed. George J. Gould and Russell Sage have finally become favorably disposed toward the project, which first was put before them over a year ago. At that time one of the heirs to the Gould estate induced Mr. Gould to withhold approval.

The plan proposed will not disturb the corporate identity of either property. A new company is to be organized; it is to be practically an operating company for the two systems. It will have capital, issue securities, and have earnings of its own. Details as to how it is to be put in control are carefully guarded. They are said to have been much changed from what they were as originally proposed. In the new company many important Wall Street men and financial institutions are said to have interests. One part of the new capital is to come from Philadelphia.

Large Economies Expected.

Large economies are expected in the operation of the systems of surface and elevated roads conjointly. The adoption of electricity or compressed air as motive power for the two systems is declared by some insiders to assure a saving of thousands of dollars a day.

An idea of the magnitude of the interests involved in the negotiations is had from the financial status of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Metropolitan Traction Company.

Manhattan figures show: Total assets, $83,595,391.19, including—cost of road, $52,085,338.93; cost of rolling stock, $4,490,990; real estate and buildings, $2,655,194.63; cost of leases, $14,014,000; Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee for redemption New-York Elevated Railroad firsts and interest, $9,178,766.44. Liabilities, including—Consolidated stock, (par,) $30,000,000; funded debt outstanding, $46,506,000, and profit and loss, $5,345,245.39. Net earnings by the last report were $3,618,019.63. Expenses were $6,066,686.57, or $167,866.26 per mile. All these figures are for the year ending June 30, 1895.

Metropolitan Traction Company.

The Metropolitan Traction Company has an authorized capital stock of $30,000,000, and the funded debt of the thirteen lines controlled by it was, July 15, 1896, $25,936,000, with an annual interest charge of $1,334,600. The total traction system had 88.69 miles of track, 183.33 miles of track, $27,948,000 of capital stock, and $24,086,000 of funded debt.

Wall Street had an inkling of the pending changes yesterday. Manhattan stock's net gain was 2¼. Traction was strong.

BABY STARTS A FIRE.

John McCue and the Infant Have a Narrow Escape from Death.

John McCue and his three-year-old nephew, a namesake, very nearly lost their lives in a fire started at 67 Vesey Street yesterday by Baby McCue.

John McCue, who lives on the fourth floor of the building with his mother and brother, was awakened shortly before noon by a stifling smoke. He rushed into the kitchen to find it ablaze and the little boy helpless on the floor. Seizing the child, he rushed to the hall door, only to find it securely locked. He then ran back to his bedroom, placed the child on the fire escape, and shouted. John Bowes, another tenant, went to the rescue. Bowes found McCue and his nephew half unconscious and dragged them both to a place of safety. When Mrs. McCue returned, she said she had gone to market and had locked the door of the flat.

The child says that he took advantage of her absence to start a fire of papers. When the firemen arrived on the scene, they quickly got the flames under control. The McCue apartments, however, were ruined. Other tenants in the building sustained slight losses by water.

NOT QUITE CL

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 Wall St. NEW-YORK.
421 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
Our Offerings of High-grade Investment Securities Suitable for
Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors Furnished Upon Application.
Members of New-York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
Commission Orders Executed.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.
To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.
Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.
New-York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds.
The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 30th, 1896.
Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.
Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.
Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.
Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Friday's stock market strong and active. Business distributed through a list much longer than has been the average in any recent time. Money on call highest at 5 per cent. and offered largely at 4.

***

In yesterday's stock market natural influences ruled. The raids of the day before were not repeated. Some attempt was made to continue them, but circumstances that developed were exceedingly discouraging to the professional element still anxious to bring about demoralization.

***

At the very start of the market large orders to buy were in evidence. Every house with foreign connections had such orders. Some of the orders were on a big scale. Important as were these commissions from the other side, however, they were small beside orders in the hands of commission brokers for the account of home investors.

***

From opening to finish the whole market had buoyancy in it. Sugar Trust stock once or twice wobbled a little, and after being at 121, got down close to 118. Up to within a few minutes of the close of business it was practically at that low point but orders from inside sources gave a final whirl which left the stock just under 120, with a net rise of between 2 and 3 points for the day.

***

In this particular stock there is going on a speculative game bigger than any Wall Street has witnessed in a long while. Millionaires are in it. At times it looks as if they were not all on one side. So far as insiders are concerned, however, when they discuss the market at all, their assurances are that the property has vast prosperity ahead of it. The fact that the Standard Oil Company has just declared another extra cash dividend in addition to its regular payment is in some parts of Wall Street construed as an example which Sugar Trust magnates may follow, there being no question as to an available surplus should the trustees care so to use a part of it.

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All the substantial railroad stocks show improvement. Burlington, Rock Island, and St. Paul, as examples, are all up over 2 full points for the day.

***

Manhattan Elevated advanced a couple of points on renewed evidence that negotiations between the Manhattan and the Metropolitan Traction interests are progressing. Some parties to the negotiations deny with great emphasis certain reported details of the deal which is under way, but they will not explicitly dispute the statement that negotiations of some sort are in hand. The annual meeting of the Manhattan Company is to be held within the next few days.

***

One of the noticeable features of the developing stock market is the disposition of traders and investors to take hold of low-priced stocks which lately have only infrequently been quoted. Other investors are changing gold they have had locked up into high-priced, gilt-edged shares. A trifling transaction in New-Haven Railroad stock yesterday lifted its quotation between 7 and 8 points. People who are worried over Wall Street confidence—and they are not a few—can afford to ponder on incidents like this. Similar and almost as consequential changes take place in market values throughout the list whenever purchase is made of investment stocks that have been so long and so generally neglected.

***

What is most difficult in Wall Street just now is to be conservative. From every quarter come evidences of such an overwhelming character of business betterment that it is hard for the average observer to restrain enthusiasm. Commission houses, noting this fact, are not failing to advise customers that raids and reactions are still an occasional certainty. There are still risks in overloading.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Adams Express	1½	Long Island	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	2½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Manhattan	2¼
Am. Sug. Ref.	2½	Minn. Iron	3
Am. Tobacco	1	Mo., K. & Texas	¾
Ann Arbor	4	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	1	Mo. Pacific	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	3
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nat. Lead pf.	¾
Brooklyn R. T.	2¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	7½
Can. Southern	¾	N. Y., Sus. & W.	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Nor. & W., all in. pd.	1
C., B. & Q.	2½	N. Pac., all in. pd.	1½
Chicago Gas	2	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
C., M. & St. P.	2½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & Northwest	1½	P. & R., all in. pd.	1½
C., R. I. & P.	2⅝	P., C. C. & St. L.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. & South. pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Denver & R. G.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¾
Denver & R. G. pf.	¾	Texas Pacific	¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	1¼	Union Pac., t. r.	1½
2d. El. Ill. of N. Y.	4½	U. S. Cord. pf.	½
Erie	1½	U. S. Leather	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅝
Gen. Electric	2⅞	U. S. Rubber	2
Ill. Central	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Ill. Steel Co.	7½	Wabash	½
Iowa Central pf.	½	Wabash pf.	¾
Lake Shore	1	West. Union	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Pullman Car	½
St. P. & Omaha	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

A., C., & Pac. 1st.	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1
A., T. & S. F. gen.	1	N. Y., O. & W. ref.	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1¼	4s	4
Brooklyn Tr. Ry. con.	1¼	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2
Brook. T. R. 5s.	1¾	N. Pac. 2d c. t. r.	1½
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s.	2⅜	N. Pac. c. t. r.	3
Cen. Pac. 6s, 1898	2	Nor. Pac. con.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	2¼	N. P. col. t. notes, t. r.	1
C. & O. 1st R. & A. 1st con.	1¼	O. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	2
C., B. & Q. con.	2¼	P. & R. 1st pf. tm., all in. pd.	1½
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	2½	P. & R. gen., t. r.	1¼
C. & E. Ill. gen.	1½	Rio G. South. 1st	1
C., & N. P. 1st t. r.	1¾	Rio G. West. 1st	1½
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	3
Col., H. V. & T. 6s.	1	St. L. Southwest. 2d.	2
Del., M. & M. l. g.	1½	St. P. & O. con.	¼
Del. & I. R. 1st	1½	Scioto V. & M. 4s	2
Erie gen. lien	1¼	Texas Pacific 2d.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	2	Union Elev. 1st	2
L., N. A. & C. con.	3	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1
L., N. A. & C. gen.	3	U. S. Cord 1st, t. r.	5¼
Minn. & St. L. 1st	1½	Wabash 2d.	2
N. Y. C. 1st, c.	2½	Wabash deb. B.	1½
		W. Nor. Car. 1st	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Lake Shore 1st C.	1
Long Island 4s	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans were made at 4@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money was freely offered at 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper in moderate demand. Rates 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable and high-class single names and 6½@7 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $124,184,825; balances, $5,142,072; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $564,489.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

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The money market yesterday showed some tendencies to soften. Money is plenty and the supply is increasing. Bankers are of the opinion that until the renewal in business begins to make demands on the market, there will be a gradual easing.

The facts that time money was quoted yesterday at 5 per cent. for all periods and that choice commercial paper was taken at 6 per cent., shows the tendency of the market, and the additional fact that there is quite a good demand for merchants' bills would seem to indicate that bankers do not soon expect higher rates for that form of loan, even with an increase in business activity.

The time money market seems likely to yield still further, and there is no reason for expecting any decrease in the supply of funds on call. There is no lack of accommodation to borrowers, either on time or call.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates ½c higher, at $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½ for sixty-day bills $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.10 discount. Boston—Par and 12½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares opened higher in the London market and rose steadily, closing at about the best prices of the day. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 1⅝, to 80⅞; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛, to 52½; Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 60½; Erie, ⅝, to 17⅛; Erie first preferred, ½, to 38; New-York Central, ⅜, to 98½; Reading, ¼, to 15½; Atchison, ¼, to 16, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 98⅛. British consols advanced ⅜, to 100½, for money and ¼, to 100⅝, for the account.

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Mr. D. H. Schmidt of Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday concerning the foreign sentiment toward American securities:

"I do not think there is any doubt about foreign capital being invested in America. The result of our election has done a great deal in quieting fears and restoring Europe's confidence in this country. There is plenty of surplus and idle capital abroad, and America offers an excellent field for investment. I spent some time in Europe during the past Summer, and found capitalists there generally disposed to look with favor on our securities.

"At that time they were afraid of our coming election. They feared that our country was going on a silver basis. That seemed to be their only objection to American stocks. Now that is removed, and they are ready to invest their idle capital on this side of the water.

"But Europe's confidence and the consequent substantial results will not be shown alone by her purchases in our stock market. It will be shown even more in the capital that is invested in new American enterprises and in low-priced bonds. Our railroad earnings do not yet warrant capitalists buying the more active and high-priced shares. I think you will see a great deal of foreign money invested in the stocks and bonds of our recently reorganized roads, which have now been put on good bases and whose securities are low in price and comparatively cheap.

"Foreign buying and investment will not come all at once, but gradually; and it will be an important and constantly sustaining factor in the course of our market. The investors of Europe, like our own, have waited to see the outcome of our political contest. That is now satisfactorily over, and European investors, like our own, have regained confidence and stand ready to buy our securities and invest in our enterprises."

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were very strong. The 4s, 1925, registered, advanced ¼; do, coupon, ½, and the twos, registered, 1 per cent. The sales were $11,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 120, and $69,500 do, coupon, at 119¾@120. The following were the closing quotations:

2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109¾
4s, c., 1907	109	110
4s, r., 1925	119¾	120¼
4s, c., 1925	120	120¼
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..

In State bonds, $25,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59⅞, seller 20 flat, and $35,000 do deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 7½.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65½. Sales of 70,000 ounces at 65@65¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50½@51½.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,012,182.44 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,012 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,002 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d per ounce. Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,725,048
Imports for same period	74,843,186
Net imports	$24,118,138
Net exports to date, 1895	44,880,638
Net exports to date, 1894	66,284,887
Net exports to date, 1893	12,479,135

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On the Stock Exchange 400 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.50, seller 20 flat; 100 Phenix at .05, and 300 Kingston and Pembroke at .18@.20.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .90, 1,100 Brunswick at .20, 500 Croesus at .02, and 400 Pharmacist at .17.

LOCAL SECURITIES BOOMING.

Mr. George H. Prentiss, a recognized authority on outside securities, said yesterday, in discussing the investment outlook:

"I have found a very large increase in the demand for securities in the few days since the election. Investors were only waiting to have the element of doubt removed from the situation before putting out their money in bonds. As soon as the result of Tuesday's election was known there came an immediate demand.

"In our particular line—local investment securities—we cannot fill our orders.

"There is much more of a demand than a supply.

"There are no bonds for sale.

"New-York and Brooklyn securities are held chiefly by men who have them as investments, and who have no idea of selling out on every little appreciation in value. They are owned by the solid and substantial people of this city, and these men do not buy them for speculative purposes.

"It is this fact that keeps our line of business apart from the regular investment department. You will find that through panics and periods of depression the market for our local securities stands firmer than any other. During the past three or four months, when both the stock and bond markets were demoralized and prices depressed, there was always a demand for New-York securities, and very few of them for sale.

"And at present there are hardly any on the market. The demand has increased wonderfully, but there are no such securities to be bought. Prices have advanced, and they must go further. For some time past these local issues have been gradually growing in favor, and every improvement in the general market, like that which is now going on, adds to this better feeling.

"To sum up the situation, local securities are in excellent demand and in very poor supply. I look for appreciation in values and a general improvement in the investment field."

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Apropos of the statement by Mr. Prentiss of the improved condition prevailing in the market for our local securities, there is special interest in the following from the Controller of the City of New-York, the Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch:

"The sale of New-York City bonds which I am now advertising is the largest in the history of the city. Of the $16,046,590.70 offered for sale, however, $7,000,000 are for the purpose of redeeming 7 per cent. bonds which mature on Dec. 1, 1896. The remainder represents amounts needed for various important items of municipal expenditure, such as new asphalt pavements, acquiring land for the Jerome Park reservoir, building new bridges, purchasing water-front property for dock purposes, and constructing and equipping new school buildings.

"I see no reason why this bond sale should not be very successful. The date is fixed for Nov. 9, about a week after election, when business conditions will have had time to become fairly well settled. No matter what the result of the election may be, the intrinsic value of these bonds cannot be affected, for they are payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness. Moreover, they are, unlike most of the recent issues of city bonds, exempt from taxation by the City and County of New-York.

"I hope the public will appreciate the opportunities which this sale affords of investing in a security which has no superior all the world over. Government bonds will not compare with them for absolute security, because, in the first place, Government bonds are merely currency obligations, not specifically made payable in gold, and, secondly, because they are based merely on the good faith and willingness to pay of the Government. These New-York City bonds, however, are not only payable in gold, but they are secured by assets of hundreds of millions of dollars. If the United States Government chose to default on its bond payments, none of its creditors could compel redress at law, since the sovereign power cannot be sued. The Corporation of the City of New-York, however, is amenable to actions brought by its creditors; and its bondholders can, therefore, rest assured that their security rests upon a foundation which cannot be shaken by the disposition of their debtor or the prevalence of new or unsound theories of finance.

"Perhaps the best feature of our system of municipal finance, however, is the Sinking Fund, which is a superb pledge to the city's bondholders. Section 174 of the Consolidation Act declares that 'between the city and its creditors, holders of its bonds and stocks, as aforesaid, there shall be, and there is hereby, declared to be a contract that the funds and revenues of the city and the funds to be collected from assessments, as aforesaid, by this chapter pledged to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the city debt, shall be accumulated and applied only to the purposes of said Sinking Fund, until all of said debt is fully redeemed and paid, as herein provided.'

"On Oct. 1, 1896, the securities and cash held by the sinking fund amounted to $76,716,954.15, which, deducted from the total funded debt of $190,878,254, leaves as the net debt of the city $114,161,299.85. The bonds outstanding, which are prior liens on the sinking fund, amount to only $22,022,700. As to $110,816,449.74, it is provided by law and the Constitution of the State of New-York that there shall be set aside annually amounts which, with the accumulations of interest thereon, will be sufficient to redeem the same at their maturity. These amounts aggregate $4,691,251.89, as appears in the department estimate of the Finance Department for the year 1897. The annual revenues of the sinking fund, however, are about $9,000,000, or nearly double what the law fixes as the sinking fund's standard of efficiency. It will be seen, therefore, that New-York City bonds are practically impregnable in their security. Those which are now offered for sale bear 3½ per cent. interest, a rate nearly as high as can be realized on many bonds of railroad corporations listed on the Stock Exchange.

"It should be borne in mind that in 1889 the city sold at a premium millions of dollars of bonds bearing 2½ per cent. interest, and they were not gold bonds, either. If the money market should revert to the conditions of that year, these 3½ per cent. bonds, in order to sell on a 2½ per cent. basis, would have to be quoted at over 117. With the exception of a few bonds sold last Summer, no tax-exempt bonds bearing so high a rate of interest as 3½ per cent. have been sold since Feb. 26, 1885."

HIGHER PRICES CERTAIN.

Mr. Charles D. Halsey of the Stock Exchange house of Toler & Halsey said yesterday regarding the outlook for the stock market:

"I feel very bullish as to the future. There can be no doubt as to the ultimate influence of McKinley's election. Stocks are bound upward, and I believe you will see the active ones sell twenty points higher, if not more.

"Just now we are having a little apprehension on account of the Cuban war matter that is holding back the influence of the election. But that will soon blow over and leave the coast clear.

"Everything is favorable to higher prices. General confidence is restored. That is what was needed. That is what will start the business revival. And the business revival is the important factor in the situation. All over the country conditions are ripe for a great improvement in trade and business. Stocks everywhere are low, and there must be a general movement. It looks as if the movement has started already.

"Here in Wall Street this means activity. Business improvement must affect the course of prices, and besides, it will bring the public to the market. For some time past business men have not had the money to speculate with. They have needed every dollar to carry on their business, and they have withdrawn from Wall Street. When their business begins to pick up they will come into the market.

"I feel very confident of much higher prices for stocks, but I do not expect the advance to come all in one day. It will be gradual and steady. I think this is what the big men want, and I think they are operating for it. We will see reactions and declines all through the advance, but for a long while to come there will be one general tendency of the market—toward higher prices."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review, The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

"The anthracite coal trade people are filled with hope that manufacturing establishments which have done little or no work for many months past will now resume operations and revive the demand for all sizes of coal. From one source it is reported that trade is already better, that more inquiries have been received and more coal sold within the last two or three days than for some time. Prices in general are firmer, and the rates of the last circular are being more generally realized on new business.

"The soft-coal trade is in fairly good condition; the improvement in demand seems to keep up, fairly large tonnages going forward, and out-of-town commission men are preparing to put in orders. Quite a number of them have visited the various coal headquarters this week, asking producers to be prepared to ship them larger amounts or to hold to certain tonnages ready for their orders. The Sound business is increasing in its proportion of the demand, and ocean freights from the lower ports have dropped off or weakened to an extent which permits the lower ports to be utilized for the Sound business. It seems as if vessel brokers and owners have recognized that the rate had advanced to the point of changing the Sound trade to Sound barges from the New-York shipping ports, and they are inclined to keep the rate at present at a figure that will hold the trade to the lower ports.

"New-York harbor business is fairly good and regular, the tonnage going forward being slightly increased over a couple of weeks ago. All-rail trade shows a slight increase, the smaller concerns that receive coal in this way having come into the market this week quite actively. Trade local to the shipping ports is better.

"The iron market is just now in a very hopeful condition, but we can hardly report any material change yet, since the three days which have passed since election have not given time for the excitement to pass over and the consequences to become visible. Everyone is getting ready for active trade, and in a few days we shall doubtless see how much business is going to result. So far nothing has actually been done beyond figuring on the future.

"Birmingham is the first place to put up prices in expectation of improved demand. An advance of from 25 to 50 cents per ton on all grades of Alabama iron is reported, but it has not yet become effective in New-York.

"Two of the combinations are reported in trouble. The wire-nail pool is disturbed by the determined hostility of the retailers generally, by renewed cutting of prices by some of Western jobbers, and by reports of the starting up of new outside plants. The association is already burdened by the heavy regular payments it has to make to the outsiders whose competition has been bought off, and it is said that many members will oppose any reduction in prices. Others do not see how it can be avoided.

"The steel combination will meet in New-York next Tuesday, Nov. 10, and reports are current that the meeting will be a lively one. There has been some trouble and discussion over nearly every large sale of steel made, and the question as to how well prices have been maintained may give some makers a little trouble to answer. There is a good deal of complaint also among the mills which usually run on purchased billets, and they say that it will be impossible for them to start up or to continue under present conditions and at present prices.

"The local market has not recovered from the election excitement, and it will take some days yet for everyone to quiet down and get to work. Agents and dealers are still talking politics rather than business, and the week must be set down as a blank one so far as trade is concerned. There is plenty of chance to sell iron, for there has hardly ever been a time when stocks all around were so low."

BRADSTREET'S AND DUN'S.

Bradstreet's weekly report of the state of trade to-day will say:

"Manufacturers and jobbers are more inclined to purchase in advance instead of for near-by wants only, and in a few lines, notably wool, cotton, iron, and steel, a larger volume of purchases is reported. That merchants generally share the confidence in an early revival is indicated by hardening staple prices and the increases in quotations in addition to those given in preceding weeks. The return of gold which had been withdrawn from savings and other banks by timid depositors is flowing back into the banks much faster than it was drawn out, and advices from various financial centres are that wages and small checks are being paid freely in gold this week.

"Sales of cotton goods have been freer, and some mills are better employed. Woolen mills, also, report more orders, and a tendency to prefer higher-cost goods. Numerous industrial establishments which have started up within two days report being offered large orders if they would sell for 1897 delivery at present prices. Many Rhode Island manufactories report preparations for a larger output than anticipated, and that orders received contingent on election results, notably in the lumber and jewelry lines, are now being filled.

"Millions of dollars' worth of orders for general merchandise given contingent on the success of sound money are now being filled. Owing to the lateness of the season few have regarded the outlook as promising much in the nature of a boom during the current year. At a few Northwestern commercial centres large orders have been received from country merchants within a few days, and in Georgia farmers have met their obligations this Autumn more promptly than for years past, and Southern merchants and manufacturers are reported looking ahead confidently to a marked improvement in business in the near future.

"Reactions in quotations are conspicuous only for Indian corn and lard, while prices for oats, pork, sugar, and petroleum are firm and practically unchanged. Pig iron is 25c. higher, with sales of considerable amounts in Western markets. Lumber is firm, the tendency is upward, and there is an advance for white pine. Renewed demand for cotton goods and placing orders with mills advance print cloths. Cotton, resin, and turpentine are higher, as is coffee, while wheat, under the stimulus of a strong statistical position, and, to an extent, the results of the election, reports another marked advance."

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R. G. Dun & Co. will say in their Weekly Review of Trade to-day:

"A great revolution has been effected this week in the conditions which control business. It could not be in any fair degree reflected as yet in transactions or in records, but there is ample evidence already that a crushing weight has been lifted and rolled away, and the business world has begun to adjust itself to a state of freedom and security which it has not known for years. Dread of immeasurable disaster no longer locks up resources and paralyzes enterprise, and new contracts involving many millions have become binding since the election.

"The instant vanishing of the premium on gold, which had reached about 2 per cent., the unlocking of many millions which had been hoarded, the collapse of the interest rate from 8 and 12 to 6 and 5½ per cent., and the quick demand for American securities on foreign account, are signs of more lasting promise. The lifting of the load of peril and of fear, all men know, means an incalculable relief for all industry and trade.

"The election immediately stiffened prices of pig iron, which reached $12 at Pittsburg for Bessemer, and the certainty that many large orders for buildings and bridges and other finished forms would now become operative justifies some advance. The future of this trade now depends upon the extent of increase in demand for finished products of iron and steel, which is likely to be materially affected by the course pursued by various combinations.

"A slight advance in sheetings and print cloths is the only change which yet appears in the market for cotton goods, and practically no change has yet appeared in woolens, but the reported purchases of wool, including one of 11,000,000 pounds of Territory, said to have been made by a syndicate, amounted to 18,561,000 pounds, against 5,621,350 last year, and 8,215,000 in 1892. The average of prices rose about half a cent in October, and since Sept. 1 104 quotations by Coates Brothers have risen from 12.16 to 12.92 cents, or 6.3 per cent."

WALL STREET TALK.

Mr. George J. Gould is talking with unusual confidence of the business outlook. His advices from the Southwest are especially cheerful.

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Four thousand shares of Erie stock were bought in one block on the Stock Exchange just before the close of business yesterday. It was bought at an advance of over a full point, and was bought for Europe.

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On the back of a Wall Street check which is now about due in Chicago the indorsement has the following for a preface:

Chicago, the prairie wind's focus,
Whose journals so jauntily joke us;
How proudly she scratches
Her diamond matches,
And brags of her railways that broke us.
E. C. STEDMAN.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,542,773, against $1,290,659 last week and $2,176,583 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,585,731, against $1,290,853 last week and $2,143,240 in the same week of last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mercantile	170
American Ex.	167½	Merchants'	130
Broadway	210	Merchants' Exch.	110
Central National	120	Metropolis	400
Chatham	200	Mount Morris	100
Chemical	4000	National Union	175
Citizens'	120	New-Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New-York	220
Commerce	198	New-York County	610
Continental	180	Ninth National	108
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank N. A.	127
East River	120	Park	260
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	140
Fourth National	170	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	300	Second National	425
German American	105	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	105
Hanover	310	Third National	100
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	70
Irving	145	United States Nat.	175
Manhattan	200	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	200	Western National	115
Mechanics'	185		

There was a sale of 12 shares of Tradesmen's at 90.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Redmond, Kerr & Co. offer to investors a limited number of first-class railroad securities, which will net the investor from 6 to 9 per cent.

—The American Tobacco Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the common stock, payable Dec. 1. Transfer books will close Nov. 16 and reopen Dec. 2.

—The Chicago Gas Committee, of which Frederic P. Olcott is Chairman, yesterday gave notice that a dividend of 1½ per cent. will be paid by the Central Trust Company upon the certificates issued by it for the deposit with it of certificates issued by the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, when the Chicago Gas Company's certificates were deposited with the Philadelphia Company. The dividend is payable on the 25th inst. Transfer books will close on the 16th inst. and be reopened on the 27th inst.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The demand for stocks began yesterday, and showed little abatement to-day. The ones given the most attention were the Cables, Match, and Biscuit. The former advanced several points over yesterday's close. Some interest was shown in Alley "L" securities, the stock being in demand at 2 to 2¼. The bid for the first mortgage trust receipts was 60, with none offered under 64. A Stock Exchange membership changed hands at $1,000. Closing prices were all higher, and buying orders plentifully distributed. Money was 7 per cent. Clearings, $14,776,163.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

	Friday. Bid.		Thursday. Asked.
Am. Strawboard	*35⅝	..	*36
C. & C. C. & D.	*65	..	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	*15½	..	*15½
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	*37½	..	..
Chicago P. & P. Co.	35	37	..
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	47	..	..
Chi. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	*2¾	..	..
Chi. City Railway	*225	..	†220
Chicago Telephone	170	..	..
Diamond M. of Ill.	*132½	..	*130
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*22	..	*20¾
Metropolitan Elevated	*17½	..	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	..	..	*15
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	*38	..	..
New-York Biscuit	58	..	*37
North Chi. St. R. R.	*218	..	*210
West Chi. St. R. R.	*97	..	*91¼
BONDS.			
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	97½	93	..
Chi. Dock Co. 5s.	98	..	..
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s.	60	64	..
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s.	..	38	..
Chi. City Ry. 4½s.	99¾	100	..
Chi. Board of Trade 5s.	101½	103	..
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s.	*91¼	..	..
Consumers' Gas L. 5s.	81	..	*91
Metropolitan Elevated 5s.	*65	..	*64
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	..	100	*100
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.	95	..	*93½

*Last sales. †Bid.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
Stocks and Bonds
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of administratrix.)
1 Certf. Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
Warehouse receipts for 50 barrels James E. Pepper & Co.'s bourbon whiskey, made April, 1893.
Warehouse receipts for 50 barrels James E. Pepper & Co.'s bourbon whiskey, made May, 1893.
Warehouse receipts for 100 barrels James E. Pepper & Co.'s bourbon whiskey, made Feb'y, 1892.
Warehouse receipts for 50 barrels James E. Pepper & Co.'s rye whiskey, made Feb'y, 1892.
Warehouse receipts for 50 barrels James E. Pepper & Co.'s rye whiskey, made March, 1892

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 6, 1896.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chges.
132	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	+1%
17	American Cotton Oil	17	17	16¾	16¾	
1,000	American Cotton Oil pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	
10,300	American Express	113	113	109¾	109¾	-3¾
67,438	American Sugar Refg	121	121	107	107	-13¾
14,982	American Sugar Refg pf	113	113	102	102	-10¾
130	American Tobacco	97	97	97	97	
20,634	American Tobacco pf	104	104	104	104	
1,120	Atlantic Mining	15	15	15	15	
2,717	Brooklyn Rapid Trans	17	17	16¾	16¾	
5	Canada Southern	56	56	56	56	
382	Canada Southern pf	88	88	88	88	
41,223	Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	15¾	15¾	-1¾
27,529	Chicago Gas & Quincy	79	79	77	77	-2
40	Chic. Mil. & St. Paul	77	77	77	77	
1,670	Chic. R. I. & Pacific	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	
500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32	32	32	32	
1,720	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	
140	Denver & Rio Grande	15	15	15	15	
500	Denver & Rio Grande pf	45	45	45	45	
200	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	25	25	25	25	
810	Lake Erie & West	17	17	16¾	16¾	
100	Lake Erie & West pf	52	52	52	52	
16,010	Louisville & Nashville	62	62	61¾	61¾	-¾
100	Louisville & Nashville pf	98	98	98	98	
100	Louis. N. A. & C. pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	
100	Metropolitan Traction	196¾	196¾	196¾	196¾	
2	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	80	80	80	80	
1,520	Minneapolis & St. Louis	19	19	19	19	
2,005	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
2,870	Missouri Pacific	37	37	36¾	36¾	-¾
670	National Lead Co	25	25	24¾	24¾	-¾
10	Morris & Essex	165	165	165	165	
200	National Lead Co. pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	
100	National Linseed Oil pf	30	30	30	30	
555	New-York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	
100	N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pf	85	85	85	85	
50	N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 2d pf	60	60	60	60	
2,305	N. Y., Sus. & Western	13	13	13	13	
3,880	N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	34	34	33¾	33¾	-¾
200	N. Y. & New-England	41	41	41	41	
670	N. Y. & N. E. 1st pf	97	97	97	97	
10	N. Y. & N. E. 2d pf	21	21	21	21	
100	N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd	54	54	54	54	
100	N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd	54	54	54	54	
700	Nor. Pac. pf. all in. pd	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
2,687	Northern Pacific pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
100	O.S.L. & U.N. Extension pf	5	5	5	5	
480	Pacific Mail	39	39	38¾	38¾	-¾
58,800	Pullman Pal. Car Co	165	165	164¾	164¾	-¾
100	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	165	165	165	165	
1,510	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	104	104	103¾	103¾	-¾
100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	104	104	104	104	
4,080	Southern Railway	11	11	10¾	10¾	-¾
1,520	Southern Railway pf	39	39	38¾	38¾	-¾
920	Texas Pacific & Iron	8	8	8	8	
23,556	Union Pacific, t. r.	42½	42½	41¾	41¾	-¾
1,485	United States Leather	15	15	15	15	
3,015	United States Leather pf	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	-¾
1,000	United States Rubber	25	25	24¾	24¾	-¾
1,175	U. S. Rubber pf	74	74	74	74	
2,050	Wabash pf	17	17	17	17	
8,075	Wells-Fargo Express	94	94	94	94	
	Wheeling & Lake Erie	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Sales	182,249					

Silver.

65¾ | 65⅝ | 70,000 | Bullion certificates.... | 65 | 65¼ | 65 | 65¾ | +½

Complete Bond Transactions.

$1,000	Am Spirits M Co 6s	Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs	69¾	Phil & Read 1st pf inc instalments paid	20	
1,000	Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Detroit Gas Co 5s	72		20	
10,000	Atch Col & Pac 1st		71¾		72½	
5,000	Atch T & S F gen 4s		72		72½	
20,000		Denver & Rio Grande 1st	101½		102	
8,000		Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	78		78	
12,000			102½		102½	
40,000		Elec Vehicle & Stor Bat 5s	70		70	
28,000		Erie 2d gen 6s	104¾		104¾	
40,000		Erie gen 1st reg 4s	95		95	
5,000			95		95	
15,000		Fla Cent & Penin 6s	95		95	
6,000			70½		70½	
1,000			70½		70½	
1,000			70½		70½	
1,000			70½		70½	
1,000			70½		70½	
1,000			70½		70½	
20,000		Gal Har & San An 6s	43¾		43¾	
7,000		Ga Pac Div 6s	90		91	
5,000			43¾		43¾	
1,000			43¾		43¾	
1,000		Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	70½		70½	
10,000			70½		70½	
5,000			70½		70½	
1,000			70½		70½	
1,000			70½		70½	
13,000			70½		70½	
1,000		L S & M So 1st coup	70½		70½	
10,000		Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	113		113	
1,000		Long Island G M 6s	116		116	
1,000		Long Island G M 6s	90		90	
10,000		Louisville & Nash G M 6s	105¾		105¾	
10,000		Unified gold 4s	73¾		73¾	
5,000		Mahattan Ry con 6s	104		104	
1,000			104		104	
1,000		Mex C 1st inc	16		16	
1,000		Mex C 2d inc	8		8	
1,000		Mex C 1st 4s	71		71	
1,000		Mex N & N E 1st 7s	117		117	
1,000		Mex Nat 2d 6s	84½		85	
1,000		Bay S. Co. inc. 5s	70		70	

Philadelphia Prices.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Trading in the local market was better distributing than for months past, and a good undertone was noticeable throughout the list. The traction stocks opened with a demand for Metropolitan, which advanced 1¾ per cent., to 106¾, and showed signs of further improvement. Philadelphia gained 1 per cent., to 50. Union, ⅝ to 11, and Indianapolis ½ to 1. In the specialties gains extended to 1¾ in Lehigh Coal, preferred, 1 in Storage common and Unlisted Gas Improvement, 1¾ in Welsbach Light, ¾ in Electric preferred, and ⅝ in Electric common. The features of the railroad list were Cambria, which advanced 2¾, to 44¾. The balance of the market was firm, with a good buying of Lehigh Valley, which closed at 83¾, a gain of ⅛. Money here is beginning to show easier, some loans being offered to-day at 5 per cent. The general market at the close was strong.

Dick Brothers & Co., 20 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
	Friday.		Thursday.	
Baltimore Traction	13¾	14	13¾	14
Chesterfield	2¾	3	2¾	3
Consol. Trac. stock	26¾	27	26¾	27
Electric Storage	21¾	22	21¾	22
Electric Storage pf	50	51	50	51
Electric-Pneumatic	2	2¼	2	2¼
Hestonville pf	49	50	49	50
Hestonville, Mant. & P.	13	14	13	14
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¾	22	21¾	22
Lehigh Navigation	84¾	85	84¾	85
Lehigh Valley	83¾	84	83¾	84
Met. Traction	106¾	107	106¾	107
Northern Liberties	21¾	22	21¾	22
Penn. Light, H. & P.	15¾	16	15¾	16
Penn. Salt Manufg.	68	69	68	69
Penn. Steel, H. & P. pf.	22¾	23	22¾	23
Phila. & Erie	17¾	18	17¾	18
Phila. Electric	6¾	7	6¾	7
Phila. Electric pf	37¾	38	37¾	38
Phila. Rapid Transit	49¾	50	49¾	50
Phila. Traction	50	50¼	49¾	50
Scranton Gas & Water	17	18	17	18
Scranton Gas & Water pf	45	46	45	46
Scranton Steel	25	26	25	26
Scranton Steel pf	80	81	80	81
Union Traction	30¾	31	30¾	31
United Cos. of N. J.	254	255	254	255
United Gas Improvement	11¾	12	11¾	12
Welsbach Co.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Welsbach Commercial	2¾	3	2¾	3
Welsbach Light	6¾	7	6¾	7
Wilmington Gas	2¾	3	2¾	3

Bonds.

Catawissa 6s	80	73	80
Consol. Trac. 5s	85	85	85
Electric Storage 5s	51	51	51
Hestonville 6s	99	99	99
Lehigh Nav. 4½s	92	92	92
Lehigh Nav. 6s	114	114	114
Lehigh Nav. 6s, coupon	114	114	114
Lehigh Nav. 6s, reg.	114	114	114
Lehigh Nav. 7s	120	120	120
Lehigh Nav. 7s, coupon	120	120	120
Lehigh Nav. 7s, reg.

at a net gain for the day of ⅛@⅜c. In the cash market, sales of 24,000 bushels of No. 2 white corn, private terms, and 86,000 bushels of No. 3 corn, private terms, were reported for export. A load of canal corn sold for local account at 31c afloat. The market for No. 2 corn was quoted at ⅛@⅜c under December, in elevator; December closed at 31⅛c asked.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Corn was urged upward by the strength of the speculative tone of the larger market. There was no independent motive for strength or firmness in the situation, and consequently there was an utter absence of enthusiasm to the buying. Receipts were 338 cars, and 353,751 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances were large at 550,786 bushels. May corn opened from 28⅛c to 28⅜c, sold between 28¼c and 29⅛c, closing at 29@29¼c—⅛@⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ⅜@⅝c higher than yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 448,954 bushels; shipments, 883,148 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 401,719 bushels.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Corn irregular; fair demand; No. 2 yellow, 30c; No. 3 do, 29@29½c; No. 2 yellow, 29c; No. 3 corn, 29c; No. 3 corn, 28½c; No. 2 yellow, 29c; No. 2 corn, 28½c, in store.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Corn—Mixed Western spot, old, steady at 3s 3¼d; November steady at 3s 3d; December steady at 3s 3d; January steady at 3s 2¾.

Oats.

The market was flat and featureless most of the day; there was no speculative interest of moment, either here or at the West, and cash oats were neglected; the close was at ⅛@¼c net gain for the day; sales of cash oats were 1,000 bushels No. 2, on 30½c New-York Central, and 15,000 bushels track and ungraded white at 23@32c, as to quality; No. 2 oats quoted at 23c, elevator; No. 2 white, 25¼@25½c; No. 3 white, 23½@23½c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Oats partook of the firmness of wheat, but were lacking in activity so that prices moved in a sluggish manner. Receipts were 268 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. May oats closed ½@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm to ¼c higher.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Oats firm; No. 2 white, 23½@24c; No. 3 white, 21@21½c; No. 2 mixed, 19@19½c; No. 3 mixed, 17½@18c; No. 2 white, 23½@24c, in store.

Flour.

The market was held higher, but the rapid advance in quotations prevented business, and resulted in only a moderate trade; the close was firm, with the highest prices of the day asked; total sales amounted to 10,290 pks, including 200 bbls Winter patents, $4.65; 3,750 bbls straights, $4.25@$4.40; 600 bbls extra 2s, $3.25@$3.50; 150 bbls extra 2s, $3.40; 1,000 bbls city patents, $5.10@$5.35; 1,000 bbls city clears, $4.40@$4.50; 300 bbls city fines, $3.25; 250 bbls Southern, $4.25@$4.30; 5,500 bbls Spring patents, $4.40@$4.75; 300 bbls straights, $4.25; 2,500 bbls clears, $3.25@$3.65; 250 sacks extra 1s, $2.50; 500 sacks superfine, $2.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market dull; quoted at 44@45c for No. 2 Western; car lots, State and Western, quoted at 39@40c. BARLEY—Market dull; new feeding quoted at 27½@28c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting quoted at 38@40c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at 37c, cost, insurance, and freight, for prime State; sales, 30,000 bushels, 37c, track.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Firm at $1.50 for spot; sales, 500 bags at $1.40, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Dull; sales, 200 bbls at $2.25, and $2.05@$2.25 Firmer; sales, 300 bbls at $2.25, and $2.05@$2.25 for Western; sales, 300 bbls at $2.25, and $2.05@$2.25 for Western, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fairly active; sales, 4,000 bags; fine white, 72@74c; fine yellow, 72@74c; coarse, 63@65c.

FEED—Dull; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 47½@52½c; 100 lb, 57½@62½c; rye feed, 50@52½c; sharps, 65@70c; hominy chop, 60@65c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1.02½; oil meal, 87½@90c; city feed, 55@60c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Rye was quiet and easy early, firming in sympathy with wheat later. Offerings were light. Receipts were 20 cars. Offerings were light. Receipts were 20 cars. No. 2, to go to store, sold at 36@36¼c, closing November and December closed at 38c bid; May sold at 42c, closing at 43c bid. Barley steady. Offerings were light and the demand moderate. Receipts were 105 cars. The range was from 28c to 33c for common to choice; fancy was nominally 35.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was quiet, with very little interest shown, prices exhibiting generally an easier tendency.... PORK—Dull; sales, 100 bbls. Quoted: Extra, $5.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $8.75@$10.50.... BEEF—Quiet. Quoted: Extra mess, $7.50; family, $8@$10; packet, $7.50@$9.... BEEF HAMS—Quiet at $16@$17.... DRESSED HOGS—Higher. Quoted: 160 lb, 5½c; heavy to light, 4¾@5¾c.... CUTTEATS—Pickled bellies easy; quoted, loaf for the 10 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders easy at 4@4¼c; pickled hams easy at 8¾@9¼c.... TALLOW—Steady at 3½c asked.... STEARINE—Easy; lard, 5½c asked; oleo, 5c.... LARD—Lower; prime steam closing at 4.50c asked; city, 4½c asked; refined, steadier; South America, 5.25c; continent, 5c; compound, 4¾@4¾c; options closed at 4.45c, nominal, for December.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 52s 6d; prime mess firm at 42s 6d. Pork—Prime mess Western fine firm at 42s 6d; prime, firm at 42s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 31s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, easy at 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, easy at 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, easy at 29s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, dull at 25s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 28s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 23s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 51s for September make. Tallow—Prime city firm at 20s 3d.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The best that could be said of provisions was that they were steady. The run of hogs was light, and that market strong. January pork closed 5c higher; January lard unchanged, and January ribs 2½c higher. Domestic markets were active and easy. Receipts were moderate and the shipments light. The cash market was easy.

COFFEE.

The market for Brazil coffee on spot is firm. Rio 7s on spot are quoted at 11c and No. 8 at 10¼c. The invoice business is quiet. The jobbing demand is fair. Mild coffee is holding its own, especially on the Maracaibo grades, and the full price for good Cucuta is 16¼c. The sales of mild coffee included 700 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Savanilla, on private terms. The American visible supply shows an increase of 135,217 bags compared with the supply of a year ago, and an increase of 217,915 bags compared with the supply of two years ago. The public Brazil cable reported Rio No. 7, exchange standard, at 12 $ 700; exchange, 8 1-32d; Rio receipts, 10,000 bags; Rio clearances for United States, 7,000 bags, and for Europe, 9,000 bags; Rio stock, 320,000 bags; market steady; Santos receipts, 20,000 bags; Santos stock, 425,000 bags; market quiet; good average Santos, 13,000 bags. The stock of coffee at Havre is 327,000 bags, including 191,000 Brazilian, against a total of 350,000 bags last week, of which 210,000 were Brazilian. The market closed easy with a net loss of 5 to 15 points. Total sales were 14,250 bags.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR—The London market shows firmness, but business is light on cane, with prices unchanged. Java quoted at 10s 10½d, and fair refining 9s 9d. Beet steady, with but little doing; present month quoted at 11s 1½d, and next month 9s 4½d. The local market for raw sugar is steady at unchanged. Centrifugal, 96° test, is quoted at 3¼c; muscavado, 89° test, at 2⅝c and molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅜c. The general feeling is more enthusiastic. Meltings for the week were 28,000 tons. Refined sugar is quiet, but steady. Granulated quoted at 4¼c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—The market has shown steadiness, and business improved somewhat. The demand, however, was for small lots, but the aggregate business was considerable. Glucose is quiet.

RICE—The market retains its firm features and a good demand is reported for foreign and domestic with prices unchanged, but there is talk of advancing rates in the near future. The Southern markets are firm.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 38,228 barrels; spirits of turpentine, 2,853 barrels; tar, 807 barrels. Resin is firm, but unchanged, with a good and jobbing demand. Common to good strained is quoted at $1.90. Spirits of turpentine is somewhat firmer, and regulars and machines are now quoted at 28½@28c. Tar and pitch unchanged and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.65@$1.70; oil, barrels, $3.40; pitch, $1.80@$1.90.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 6.—Resin firm; strained, $1.50; good strained, $1.55. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25¾c; irregular, 25¼c. Tar firm at $1. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.40; soft, $2; virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26c; sales, 419 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

METALS.

TIN—The market was firm, and the close was at 12.85@12.90c for Spot. COPPER—Closed firm at New-York, with spot quotations, 10.85@11c. The tone of the London market was steady. LEAD—The market continued firm here and at the West, with prices locally 2.87½@2.92½c for spot. SPELTER—Closed firm and higher, with spot 3.90@4c. St. Louis also was firm.

OILS.

The market for cottonseed oil still shows decided weakness. Offers of prime yellow were reported at 25½c, with no takers. The close was heavy. Prime crude, bbls, 22c; off crude, bbls, here, 21c; butter oil, 28@28½c, nominal; prime white Summer, 28@29c; lard oil, prime, city, 42c; linseed oil, American, raw, 85@86c; American, boiled, 87@88c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

LONDON, Nov. 6—4:30 P. M.—Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 28s 6d per cwt.; Ceylon, 24s 6d per cwt. Linseed oil, 16s 4½d@16s 6d per cwt. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 5¾d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 6d per cwt. Spirits of petroleum, 8¾@9d per gallon. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 35s 3d per quarter; October shipment, via Cape, 35s 3d. Linseed cake, £5 15s per ton for Western.

HAY AND STRAW.

There is a large accumulation of hay, and trade generally light, but prices show no material change. Top grades are in largest supply and weak, but medium and low grades hold steady. Straw not plentiful and firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80@85c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@70c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, salt, 45c; do, trash, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 80@95c; do, short rye, 60@70c; do, oat, 35@45c.

WOOL.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Since the Presidential election in the United States there has been an increased inquiry for wools from the United States, but holders, who are expecting a revival of trade in cloth and wool, are very firm, asking 2d above the closing prices of the last series of sales in some cases.

Melbourne advices say that sales are proceeding briskly, and that American inquiries have increased. Scoured merinos and medium and inferior greasies are at from par to ¼d advance, and other grades are unchanged. The offerings aggregated 230,000 bales, of which 205,000 bales were sold.

FREIGHTS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Canal freights steady; wheat, 4c; corn, 3½c; oats, 2½c; rye, 3½c; barley, 3¼c; flaxseed, 4c to New-York.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Freights—Lake rates were weaker and ¼@¾c lower. Charters of corn to Buffalo were made at 2½c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6.

BEEVES—Receipts, 138 cars, or 2,364 head—114 cars for exporters and slaughterers, and 24 cars for the market; making, with 5 cars held over from previous arrivals, 20 cars to be sold. In light supply the market opened active for steers at 10c advance over Wednesday's prices; bulls were also 10c higher, and old cows firm. The yards were promptly cleared. Common to prime native steers sold at $3.75@$4.70 per 100 lb; choice to fat at $4.85; 1 extra do at $5; oxen and stags at $3.85@$4; bulls at $2.10@$2.60; cows at $1.10@$2.75. City dressed beef in good demand and firm at 6@8¼c per lb. Texas and range beef sold at 5½@7c. Latest cable advices from London and Liverpool quoted American steers firm at 10¼@11c, dressed weight; live sheep selling at 8@9¼c, dressed weight; and refrigerator beef firm at 7½@8¼c per lb.

CALVES—Receipts, 122 head, including 49 head direct to a butcher, and with 64 head Westerns held from previous receipts, there were 137 head on sale. Veals firm at 25c higher, with sales of common to prime at $5@$7.75 per 100 lb; grassers steady, and one lot sold at $3; no improvement in Western calves, and one car still unsold. Dressed calves higher at 8@11½c for city dressed veals; 7@10c for country dressed. With bear inter-by-lers selling at 10½c, little calves at 5@6½c, and dressed grassers and buttermilk at 4½@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 23½ cars, or 4,828 head—5 cars direct to butchers and 18½ cars for the market, and, counting 4 cars held over Thursday, there were 26 cars on sale. Sheep were slow, but generally steady; lambs weak and a shade lower, and 4½ cars were held over. Poor to good sheep sold at $2@$3.35 per 100 lb; a little bunch of choice do at $3.50@$3.75; inferior to prime lambs at $3.80@$5; Canada lambs at $4.80@$5; culls at $3. Dressed mutton slow at 4½@6½c; dressed lambs at 7½@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 25 cars, or 3,975 head, including 278 head for the market. Feeling firm, and quotations were $3.80@$4.25 for good to choice light hogs; $4.30@$4.50 for good to choice State pigs. A deck of Western pigs sold at $4.10. Country dressed higher at 6½@7c for light weights; 5½@6¼c for medium do, and 4@5c for heavy hogs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 4,048 head; total for week thus far, 10,868 head; for same time last week, 11,348 head; consigned through, 4,042 head; to New-York, 2,200 head; on sale, 46 head; market opened strong; closed firm, with all sold; heavy steers, $4.25; veals strong at $4.50@$6.50, with a few at $6.75. Sheep—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 10,240 head; total for week thus far, 51,830 head; for same time last week, 54,080 head; consigned through, 1,440 head; to New-York, 4,800 head; on sale, 8,800 head; market opened active and strong; closed strong; early sales: Yorkers, $3.70; and lights, $3.75@$3.80; mixed packers, $3.65@$3.70; mediums, $3.65; extreme heavy, $3.60@$3.65; roughs, $3@$3.25; stags, $2.25@$2.75; bulk of late sales of Yorkers at $3.80; others steady. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 5,000 head; total for week thus far, 32,000 head; for same time last week, 33,300 head; consigned through, 400; to New-York, 1,400 head; on sale, 4,600 head; market opened active and stronger; closed steady; early sales: Choice native lambs, $4.45@$4.50; fair to good, $4.15@$4.40; common and lights, $3.40@$4; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.25@$3.50; culls to fair, $1.75@$3; late sales: Canada lambs, $4.40@$4.55, with 12 loads here; few holding over.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Steady; extra, $4.50@$4.60; prime, $4.40@$4.50; good, $4.20@$4.30; tidy, $3.90@$4.10; fair, $3.40@$3.80; common, $2.50@$3; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2@$3; heifers, $2.25@$3.75; fresh cows and springers, $15@$43. Hogs—Market stronger; prime medium, $3.70@$3.75; heavy hogs, $3.65@$3.75; light Yorkers, $3.60@$3.65; pigs, $3.40@$3.60; heavy hogs, $3.25@$3.50; good roughs, $2.75@$3.25. Sheep—Market steady; prime, $3.40@$3.50; good, $3.25@$3.35; fair, mixed, $2.50@$3; culls, common, $1.50@$2; culls, 50c@$1; choice lambs, $4.25@$4.75; common to fair lambs, $2.25@$3.75; veal calves, $5@$6.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000 head; market stronger; common to extra steers, $3.40@$5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.65@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.60; calves, $3@$6; Texans, $2.75@$3.40; Western rangers, $2.25@$4.05.

HOGS—Receipts, 20,000 head; market firm to 5c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.20@$3.60; common to choice mixed, $3.20@$3.60; choice assorted, $3.40@$3.60; light, $3.20@$3.55; pigs, $2.50@$3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,000 head; market 10c higher; inferior to choice, $2@$3.40; lambs, $3@$5.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 7,600 head; market active; light and pigs, $3.30@$3.40; medium, $3.25@$3.35; heavy, $3.15@$3.30. Cattle—Receipts, 4,300 head; market strong; native steers, best, $4.20@$4.80; fair to good, $3.10@$4.10; cows and heifers, best, $2.80@$3.20; fair to good, $1.60@$2.80; bulls, $1.65@$2.50; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.30; Texas and Western, $2.60@$3.75; calves, $4@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100 head; market strong.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,719 head; market stronger; native steers, $3.60@$4.80; native cows, $1.50; Texas steers, $2.75@$3.60. Hogs—Receipts, 6,284 head; market stronger; Yorkers, $3.25@$3.45; packers, $3.20@$3.45; heavy, $3.10@$3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 845 head; market strong; native sheep, $3 asked; lambs, $3.90@$4.25.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...6:38	Sun sets...4:51	Moon rises...6:30	

HIGH WATER NOV. 7.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
8:38 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	10:49 A. M.
9:14 P. M.	9:31 P. M.	11:20 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 7.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bellina	St. Lucia	Oct. 29
El Rio	New-Orleans	Nov. 2
Holyoke	St. Michaels	Oct. 23
Illiria	Gibraltar	Oct. 16
Lord Warwick	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Nov. 1
St. Paul	Southampton	Oct. 31
Tiverton	Shields	Oct. 19
Umbria	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Venezuela	La Guayra	Nov. 1

SUNDAY, NOV. 8.

La Champagne	Havre	Oct. 31
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 5

MONDAY, NOV. 9.

Circassia	Glasgow	Oct. 31
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Nov. 4
Taylor	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Yumuri	Havana	Nov. 5

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Ems	Gibraltar	Nov. 2
Friesland	Antwerp	Oct. 31
Mohawk	London	Oct. 29
Veendam	Rotterdam	Oct. 29

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11.

Leona	Galveston	Nov. 4
Majestic	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Orizaba	Havana	Nov. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
State of Cal'a.	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Nov. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Nov. 7	Jeremie	24 State St.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Tower Hill	Nov. 7	London	22 State St.
Hidalgo	Nov. 7	N. Orleans	Pier 8 N. R.
El Sud	Nov. 7	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	Nov. 7	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Adirondack	Nov. 7	Kingston	24 State St.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	Nov. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Xumuri	Nov. 10	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Alps	Nov. 10	Gonaives	24 State St.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Habana	Nov. 10	Havana	Pier 10, E. R.
C. of B'm'g'm.	Nov. 10	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Finance	Nov. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	Nov. 11	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seguranca	Nov. 11	Shields	113 Wall St.
Grangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Bergen	Nov. 11	Mantanzas	80 Wall St.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
C. of Augusta	Nov. 12	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Rio Grande	Nov. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20, E. R.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Louisiana	Nov. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Kansas City	Nov. 14	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	8 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Nazaire	Nov. 15	Cape Haiti	3 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Nov. 19	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Buffon	Nov. 20	Fernamb'o	301 Produce Ex.
Valencia	Nov. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Nov. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Nov. 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Oregon	Nov. 28	Naples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Havel	Dec. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and India must be directed "per Campania"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda.") at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia,";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 17, at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. 18, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24, at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.

Trave, Tu., Nov. 10, 10 AM		Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 AM	
Aller, Tu., Nov. 17, 10 AM		Trave, Tu., Dec. 8, 10 AM	
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 AM		Spree, Tu., Dec. 15, 10 AM	

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Nov. 7, 10 AM		*Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM	
†Ems, Nov. 14, 10 AM		*Normannia, Dec. 5, 11 AM	
†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM		†Werra, Dec. 9, 10 AM	

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y.	Hamburg-American Line 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Nov. 12, 10 AM | Columbia, Mch. 18, 7 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h., Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL	Nov. 11	PARIS	Dec. 2
NEW-YORK	Nov. 18	NEW-YORK	Dec. 9
ST. LOUIS	Nov. 25	ST. LOUIS	Dec. 16

WINTER CRUISE

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American Line s. s. OHIO, from New-York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upwards. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Nov. 11, noon | Kensington, Nov. 25, 1 PM
Friesland, Nov. 18, noon | Westernland, Dec. 2, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMACRK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Nov. 14, 1 PM | Campania, Dec. 5, 5½ AM
Lucania, Nov. 21, 5:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 12, 11 AM
Etruria, Nov. 28, 11 AM | Lucania, Dec. 19, 2 PM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf, Sat., Nov. 7, 1 P. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Nov. 14, 5 A. M.

Parlor car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF PEKING		Dec. 1, 1 P. M.	
DORIC, via Honolulu		Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	
CHINA, via Honolulu		Dec. 19, 1 P. M.	
BELGIC		Dec. 29, 1 P. M.	
PERU, via Honolulu		Jan. 7, 1 P. M.	

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 8 P. M.

IROQUOIS, Charles. & Jack'nville		Mon., Nov. 9	
COMANCHE, Char. & Jack'nville		Wed., Nov. 11	
SEMINOLE, Char. & Jacksonville		Fri., Nov. 13	
CHEROKEE, Chas. & Jack		Monday, Nov. 16	

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia

The New-York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1896. EIGHT PAGES.

MRS. WARD'S MEMOIRS

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's Early Life and Her Books.*

That charming writer whom the world knows best as Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and whom it is slowly learning to know as Mrs. Ward, married though she has been now these many years, entered somewhat reluctantly upon the task of writing these memoirs, for she informs us it was one of the things she had often said she would never do. That she has done exactly what she declared she would not do might argue, as she intimates, inconsistency and irresolution. Such a course of action is not an unfamiliar one to close students of human nature, for not infrequently the thing we declare we will not do is the very one to which we feel a strong impulse—perhaps from without—that impels us to do it.

Mrs. Ward can scarcely ever regret that she wrote the book, once she realizes the pleasure its perusal can afford all her readers. It is an extremely interesting life that she unfolds—not her own life so much as the life of the community in which so large a part of her early days were passed—in the Andover of the late fifties and the war. Reared as she was in a New-England home eminent for the elevated and spiritual influences that pervaded it, she gives us an example, very notable in many ways, of what that sort of home does for the young. At her father's table were often seated men of eminence in the world of thought and spirituality whom a college town brought there; in his drawing room were gathered persons whose very presence inspired others to things sweet and high, and among them no less a personage, no less a benediction, than Emerson.

There is a charm in this volume which readers perhaps have not felt in any other book of Mrs. Ward's—the charm of personality, of intimacy, of confession. And yet there is so little of actual events unfolded, so little that we can call, in the usual sense of that word, important. Mrs. Ward writes of the innocence of youth in her time and town, of the tragic aspects in which the kissing by a young man of one girl in her set was regarded, such were the correctness and innocnce of girl life; and yet she assures us that of pure fun no girls ever had more than the girls of Andover. The passages given below will afford some insight into the delights of this volume—but they can do no more than suggest a few of them. Its brightness, high character, grace of form, and sweet reasonableness will impress all readers.

Her First Publication.

I can remember no time when I did not understand that my mother must write books because people would have and read them; but I cannot remember one hour in which her children needed her and did not find her. My first distinct vision of this kind of a mother gives her by the nursery lamp, reading to us her own stories, written for ourselves, never meant to go beyond that little public of two, and illustrated in colored crayons by her own pencil. For her gift in this direction was of an original quality, and had she not been a writer, she must have achieved something as an artist. Perhaps it was to keep the standards up and a little girl's filial adoration down that these readings ended with some classic—Wordsworth, I remember most often—"We Are Seven," or "Lucy Gray."

For my first effort to sail the sea of letters, it occurs to me that I ought to say that my father's literary reputation cannot be held responsible. I had reached (to take a step backward in the story) the mature age of thirteen. I was a little girl in low-necked gingham dresses, I know, because I remember I had on one (of a purple shade, and incredibly unbecoming to a half-grown, brunette girl) one evening when my first gentleman caller came to see me. Whether the anguish of that occasion so far aged me that it had anything to do with my first literary undertaking, I cannot say; but I am sure that it was during this particular year that I determined to become an individual and contribute to The Youth's Companion. I did so. My contribution was accepted and paid for.

With the exception of some private capital amassed by abstaining from butter, (a method of creating a fortune of whose wisdom, I must say, I had the same doubts then that I have now,) this was the first money I had ever earned. The sum was two dollars and a half. It became my immediate purpose not to squander this wealth. I had no spending money in particular that I recall. Three cents a week was, I believe, for years the limit of my personal income, and I am compelled to own that this sum was not expended at bookstalls, or for the benefit of the heathen who appealed to the generosity of professors' daughters through the Treasurer of the chapel Sunday school; but went solidly for cream cakes and apple turnovers alternately, one each week.

It is impossible to forget the sense of dignity which marks the hour when one becomes a wage earner. The humorous side of it is the least of it—or was in my case. I felt that I had suddenly acquired value—to myself, to my family, and to the world.

Her Girlhood in Andover.

As I look back upon the little drama between twelve and twenty—I might rather say, between two and twenty—Andover young people seem to me to have been as truly and naturally innocent as one may meet anywhere in the world. Some of these private records of girl history were so white, so clear, so sweet, that to read them would be like watching a morning-glory open. The world is full, thank Heaven, of lovely girls; but though other forms or phases of gentle society claim their full quota, I never saw a lovelier than those I knew on Andover Hill.

One terrible tragedy, indeed, befell our little "set;" for we had our sets in Andover, as well as they of Newport or New-York.

A high-bred girl of exceptional beauty was furtively kissed one evening by a daring boy. On Andover Hill the event was a moral cataclysm.

I was not in the least a precocious young person, and very much of a tomboy into the bargain. I think I was far more likely to have been found on the top of an apple tree or walking the length of the seminary fence than writing rhymes or reading "solid reading." I know that I was once told by a queer old man in the street that little girls should not walk fences, and that I stood still and looked at him, transfixed with contempt. I do not think I vouchsafed him any answer at all. But this must have been while I was still in the little gingham gowns.

Once I told a lie, (I was seven years old,) and my father was a broken-hearted man. He told me then that liars went to hell. I do not remember to have heard any such personal application of the doctrine of eternal punishment before or since, and the fact made a life-long impression, to which I largely owe a personal preference for veracity. Yet, to analyze the scene strictly, I must say that it was not fear of torment which so moved me; it was the sight of that broken face. For my father wept—only when death visited the household did I ever see him cry again—and I stood melted and miserable before his anguish and his love. The devil and all his angels could not have punished into me the noble shame of that moment.

One thing, supremely, I may say that I learned from the Andover life, or, at least, from the Andover home. That was an everlasting scorn of worldiness—I do not mean in the religious sense of the word. That tendency to seek the lower motive, to do the secondary thing, to confuse sounds or appearances with values, which is covered by the word as we commonly use it, very early came to seem to me a way of looking at life for which I know no other term than underbred.

As one grew to think out life for one's self, one came to perceive a width and sanctity in the choice of work—whether rhetoric or art, theology or sculpture, hydraulics or manufacture—but to work, to work hard, to see work steadily, and see it whole, was the way to be reputable. I think I always respected a good blacksmith more than a lady of leisure.

Reading Great Writers.

It must have been the year when my father read De Quincey and Wordsworth to me on Winter evenings that I happened for myself on Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The first little event opened for me, as distinctly as if I had never heard of it before, the world of letters as a paradise from which no flaming sword could ever exile me; but the second revealed to me my own nature.

There may be greater poems in our language than "Aurora Leigh," but it was many years before it was possible for me to suppose it; and none that ever saw the hospitality of fame could have done for that girl what that poem did at that time. I had never a good memory—but I think I could have repeated a large portion of it; and know that I often stood the test of haphazard examinations on the poem from half-scoffing friends, sometimes of the masculine persuasion. Each to his own; and what Shakespeare or the Latin Fathers might have done for some other impressionable girl, Mrs. Browning—forever bless her strong and gentle name!—did for me. I owe to her, distinctly, the first visible aspiration (ambition is too low a word) to do some honest, hard work of my own in the World Beautiful, and for it.

I read, with a kind of hopeless envy, histories and legends of people of our craft who "do not write for money." It must be a pleasant experience to be able to cultivate so delicate a class of motives for the privilege of doing one's best to express one's thoughts to people who care for them. Personally, I have yet to breathe the ether of such a transcendent sphere. I am proud to say that I have always been a working woman, and always had to be; though I ought to add that I am sure the proposal that my father's allowance to his daughter should cease did not come from the father.

When the first little story appeared in Harper's Magazine, it occurred to me, with a throb of pleasure greater than I supposed then that life could hold, that I could take care of myself, and from that day to this I have done so.

It has always taken me at least from a month to six weeks to finish a magazine story. I confess that I "toil terribly" over them. It makes little difference whether the motif comes in a blinding flash, or in a slow, insulated, electric current—the construction and execution remain inexorable ideals frowning above attention, patience, vitality, energy, until the work is done.

Write, if you must; not otherwise. Do not write, if you can earn a fair living at teaching or dressmaking, at electricity or hod carrying. Make shoes, weed cabbages, survey land, keep house, make ice cream, sell cake, climb a telephone pole. Nay, be a lightning-rod peddler or a book agent, before you set your heart upon it that you shall write for a living. Do anything honest, but do not write, unless God calls you, and publishers want you, and people read you, and editors claim you. Respect the market laws. Lean on nobody. Trust the common sense of an experienced publisher to know whether your manuscript is worth something or nothing. Do not depend on influence. Editors do not care a drop of ink for influence. What they want is good material, and the fresher it is the better.

"The Gates Ajar."

My impressions are that it may have been toward the close of 1861 that the work ["The Gates Ajar"] began; for there was work in it, more than its imperfect and youthful character might lead one ignorant of the art of bookmaking to suppose.

Into that great world of woe my little book stole forth, trembling. So far as I can remember having had any "object" at all in its creation, I wished to say something that would comfort some few—I did not think at all about comforting many, not daring to suppose that incredible privilege possible—of the women whose misery crowded the land.

Every sentence had received the best attention which it was in the power of my inexperience and youth to give. I wrote and rewrote. The book was revised so many times that I could have said it by heart. The process of forming and writing "The Gates Ajar" lasted, I think, nearly two years.

I had no study or place to myself in those days; only the little room whose one window looked upon the garden cross, and which it was not expected would be warmed in Winter. "The Gates Ajar" was written without hope or expectation of any especial success, and when the happy storm broke, in truth, I was the most astonished girl in North America.

Mrs. Stowe and Mr. Fields.

My personal remembrances of Mrs. Stowe are those of a young girl whom she entertained at intervals, always delightfully, in the long parlor running the width of the stone house, whose deep embrasured window seats seemed to me only less wonderful than the soft and brightly colored, rather worldly looking pillows with which these attractive nooks were generously filled. There were flowers always, and a bower of ivy made Summer of the eternal Andover Winters in the stone house; and there were merry girls and boys—Mrs. Stowe was the most unselfish and loving of mothers—and there were always dogs; big and little, curly and straight; but in some form, doglife with its gracious reaction on the gentleness and kindness of family life abounded in her house. It was an open, hospitable house, human and hearty and happy, and I have always remembered it affectionately.

As a publisher, James T. Fields's courtesy amounted to beneficence. It used often to be said of him that Mr. Fields could refuse a manuscript and send a rejected author away happier than any other man could by accepting it. He had one of the kindest hearts I ever knew; and his good-will to men was a fountain, springing up to continual life. His was a rich life, and his a rare home. There has been no other in America quite like it. Those of us who received its hospitality recall its inspiration among the treasures of our lives.

Longfellow and Celia Thaxter.

Longfellow I knew less well than others; but my few memories of him are as mellow and fair as yesterday's October day melting on the great horizon beyond my study windows. He remains in my thought as one of the gentlest men whom I ever knew. There was a certain innate serenity, quite apart from the quality of his manner; a manner which had the repose of something that it seems almost underbred to call the finest breeding, because it went beyond and below and above that. His endowment of personal culture was so generous as to give one in contact with it the keenest delight. He seemed to me a man cultivated almost to the capacity of his nature. It was inconceivable that he could, under any stress, slip into rudeness of view, or do the incomplete thing.

For many years one of the brightest figures in literary Boston was Celia Thaxter. She was the most fearless, the most independent of beings. It mattered little to her what other people did or thought; at least, on secondary subjects. She was never afraid to be herself. To certain modulations of manner she never consented. "Celia Thaxter's laugh" is well remembered. No subdued and conventional mirth softly rippled from her broad chest and honest larynx. When she laughed, she pealed. This merry ring was infectious.

When Thoreau was locked up in the Concord Jail he refused to pay his tax, his refusal being based on what he regarded as high principle. Emerson called to see him. "Henry," said Emerson, "why are you here?" To which Thoreau proudly answered: "Waldo, why are you not here?"

*CHAPTERS FROM A LIFE. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Illustrated. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE BRONTES IN BRUSSELS.

Mme. Heger and Her Hatred of Charlotte—Charlotte in London.

Of particular interest is Clement K. Shorter's "Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle," (Dodd, Mead & Co.,) and the passages which relate to Brussels, out of the sojourn at which place grew "Villette" and "The Professor." Charlotte and Emily Brontë were received as pupils at the Pensionnal Héger, in Brussels, in 1842, and were extremely unhappy there, as the two books show. "They hated the land and people," we are assured. "They had been brought up ultra-Protestants. Their father was an Ulster man, and his one venture into the polemics of his age was to attack the proposals for Catholic emancipation. With this inheritance of intolerance, how could Charlotte and Emily face with kindliness the Romanism which they saw around them? How heartily they disapproved of it many a picture in Villette has made plain to us."

For Mme. Héger Charlotte conceived strong aversion, and a schoolmate of Charlotte's has described her as "an accomplished spy." For M. Héger she had kinder feelings, and said of him: "He is a professor of rhetoric, a man of power as to mind, but very choleric and irritable in temperament; a little black being, with a face that varies in expression. Sometimes he borrows the lineaments of an insane tom cat, sometimes those of a delirious hyena; occasionally, but very seldom, he discards these perilous attractions and assumes an air not above 100 degrees removed from mild and gentleman-like."

Of the dislike which Mme. Héger had for Charlotte, Mr. Shorter says: "This is not unnatural, when we remember how that unfortunate woman has been gibbeted for all time in the characters of Mlle. Zoraïde Reuter and Mme. Beck. But in justice to the creator of these scathing portraits, it may be mentioned that Charlotte Brontë took every precaution to prevent "Villette" from obtaining currency in the city which inspired it. She told Miss Wheelwright, with whom, naturally, on her visits to London she often discussed the Brussels life, that she had received a promise that there should be no translation, and that the book would never appear in the French language. One cannot, therefore, fix upon Charlotte Brontë any responsibility for the circumstances that immediately after her death the novel appeared in the only tongue understood by Mme. Héger."

Among the interesting letters from Charlotte is one describing a visit to London in 1852: "On one occasion I met a party of my critics—seven of them; some of them had been very bitter foes in print, but they were prodigiously civil face to face. These gentlemen seemed infinitely grander, more pompous, dashing, showy, than the few authors I saw. Mr. Thackeray, for instance, is a man of quiet, simple demeanor; he is, however, looked upon with some awe and even distrust. His conversation is very peculiar, too perverse to be pleasant. It was proposed to me to see Charles Dickens, Lady Morgan, Mesdames Trollope, Gore, and some others, but I was aware that these introductions would bring a degree of notoriety I was not disposed to encounter. I declined, therefore, with thanks. Nothing charmed me more during my stay in town than the pictures I saw. One or two private collections of Turner's best water-color drawings were indeed a treat; his later oil-paintings are strange things—things that baffle description.

"I twice saw Macready act—once in 'Macbeth' and once in 'Othello.' I astonished a dinner party by honestly saying I did not like him. It is the fashion to rave about his splendid acting. Anything more false and artificial, less genuinely impressive than his whole style I could scarcely have imagined. The fact is, the stage system altogether is hollow nonsense. They act farces well enough; the actors comprehend their parts and do them justice. They comprehend nothing about tragedy or Shakespeare, and it is a failure. I said so, and by so saying produced a blank silence—a mute consternation. I was, indeed, obliged to dissent on many occasions and to offend by dissenting. It seems now very much the custom to admire a certain wordy, intricate, obscure style of poetry, such as Elizabeth Barrett Browning writes."

John Gibson Lockhart was when young fairly arrogant and a trifle shy. In "The Life and Letters," by Andrew Lang, may be found this incident: "Lockhart once came unexpectedly to Milton Lockart, when a great dinner of farmers was going on. At first he shrank into his shell with Hidalgo airs, or, to speak Scottice, 'with the black dowg on his back.' Suddenly, when the sweets appeared, one of the yeomen pinched him violently on the leg, and in a voice hoarse with emotion murmured, 'Gosh, man! Two puddens! You'll be a kick abune the common.' This unexpected assault and enthusiasm sent John off into a hearty fit of laughter. He shook off the black dog, and for the rest of the evening was the life and soul of the party."

We English find a poet as brave a man as has been made for a hundred years or so anywhere under the sun; and do we kindle bonfires, or thank the gods? Not at all. We, taking due counsel of it, get the man to gauge ale barrels in the Burgh of Dumfries, and pique ourselves on our "patronage of genius."—Carlyle.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

NEW-YORK UNDER THE CROWN.*

Genre pictures of Colonial New-York have an element of attractiveness which is lacking in pictures of the early New-England life. The Dutch colonists were inspired, not by a fierce faith that defied persecution, but by a liking for profitable trade. They had no strenuous desire to suppress all inclination toward self-indulgence in the creature comforts, but prided themselves on an opulent home life and a thrift that resulted in many luxuries. The thin, firm-lipped Massachusetts colonist busying his mind with urgent questions of Church and school and State becomes in New-Netherland the plump and prosperous burgher looking shrewdly after his worldly welfare. In the homes conducted by the neat Dutch wives of the colonists there is ample opportunity for depicting picturesque comfort in the well-stocked garrets, the carefully tended kitchen and flower gardens, the shining kitchens, and the gayly colored garments of the men and women. The grand passion for godliness which animated the Puritan settlements seems here to be, if not replaced, certainly supplemented by a grand passion for cleanliness, the next thing to it, if we may believe the old word, and to this we owe many pleasant—one might say appetizing—customs.

Mrs. Earle brings to her new task an ever fresh enthusiasm, and with less material to kindle the imagination she has managed to make the New-York colonists as interesting in a totally different way as were the founders of New-England. If the Colonial Dames of New-York, to whom she has dedicated her work, cannot pride themselves upon an origin so intellectual as that of the Boston Dames, they will find many compensations in this sprightly account of their ancestors. Although the story lingers about the larder and the wardrobe, the homes and the amusements of the Dutch householders, as playing the larger part in their daily life, Mrs. Earle gives one chapter over to the schools. It is not a remarkably cheerful chapter, however. During the seventeenth century a fondness for strong drink seems to have been no disqualification in a schoolmaster. "'The Bible and figgers is all I want my boys to know,' said one old farmer," and "figgers" were given precedence over spelling as being of greater use in commerce probably. A project for building a schoolhouse in New-York hung fire for some years, and "in 1649 the Commonalty represented to the West India Company that 'the plate was a long time passed around for a common school, which has been built with words, for as yet the first stone is not laid.'" This is in strong contrast to the story of Harvard College, founded by public subscription only sixteen years after the landing on Plymouth Rock. It is not much to wonder at that ambitious fathers sent their sons to New-England, until finally the feeling in New-Amsterdam became strong enough to demand and justify "a Latin school."

If the New-York boy had something of a struggle to get a satisfactory education, he had, in the town of Albany at all events, admirable opportunities for amusing himself. Chief among these was coasting or "sledding" during the long and cold Winters. Then as now the snow became packed on State Street or Eagle Street Hill, and then as now the low coasting sleds flew down in merry defiance of the law. The Albany legislators protested angrily and apparently unavailingly against this dangerous but alluring practice:

"Whereas ye children of ye sd city do very unorderly to ye shame and scandall of their parents ryde down ye hills in ye streets of the sd city with small and great slees on the lord day and in the week by which many accidents may come, now for pventing ye same it is hereby published and declard yt it shall and may be lawful for any constable in this city or any other person or persons to take any slee or slees from all and every such boys and girls rydeing or offering to ryde down any hill within ye sd city and braeke any slee or slees in pieces."

Human nature must, however, have prevailed against legal action, for the coasting went on.

The amusements of the elders were often of an equally simple sort and were indulged in with the same hearty enjoyment. Among these was the Pinkster festival, in which the Dutch of Long Island participated, although in many places it was distinctively a negro holiday. The word "Pinkster" was not taken from the "Pinkster flower" blooming in May along the banks of the Hudson, but from the Dutch word for Pentecost, so that the festival had a certain religious significance which was speedily lost sight of by the negroes, who turned it into a sort of bacchanalian revel. Mrs. Earle notes a curious survival of the old holiday which came within the field of her personal observation:

"About twelve years ago, while driving through Flatlands and New Lots one beautiful day in May, I met a group of young men driving from door to door of the farmhouses, in wagons gayly dressed with branches of dogwood blossoms, and entering each house for a short visit. I asked whether a wedding or a festival were being held in the town, and was answered that it was an old Dutch custom to mauke visits that week. I tried to learn whence this observance came, but no one knew its reason for being or what holiday was observed."

Another social custom of which a very pretty picture is drawn is that of bride-visiting, "an entertaining of the bridal party from day to day by various hospitable friends and relations for many miles around"; and this bride-visiting was "usually made on horseback." A pleasant holiday was also made in June, when the strawberries ripened in such profusion that fields and woods were dyed red; "which the country people perceiving," writes Daniel Denton, an original settler of Jamaica, L. I., "instantly arm themselves with bottles of wine, cream, and sugar, and, instead of a coat of Mail, every one takes a Female upon his Horse behind him, and so, rushing violently into the fields, never leave till they have disrobed them of their red colors and turned them into their old habit." This picnicking habit still obtains in Albany, although in New-York and Brooklyn the city claims more attention than the lovely surrounding country. The Dutch were fond, too, of games and of horse racing, though not of hunting, which was later introduced by the English.

It seems odd to read that in what is now called "the City of Churches" a "domine" could in 1660 write: "We preach in a barn." The church was built six years later, and the description of it is not engaging: "Square, with thick stone walls and steep, peaked roof, surmounted by a small open belfry, in which was hung a small, sharp-toned bell, which had been sent over as a gift by the West India Company. The walls were so paneled with dark wood, the windows were so high and narrow, that it was always dark and gloomy within; even in Summertime it was impossible to see to read in it after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Services were held in Summer at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and in the Winter in the morning only. The windows were eight feet from the floor, and were darkened with stained glass sent from Holland, representing flower pots with vines covered with vari-colored flowers. This church stood in the middle of the road on what is now Fulton Street, a mile from the ferry, and was used until 1810."

Housekeepers fond of accumulating old and quaint recipes will be grateful to Mrs. Earle for including a number of such recipes in her chapter on "The Dutch Larder." One of these is, so far as the name goes, a curious mixture of Dutch and Spanish—bolly-byssha or bollo-bacia—a humble bit of testimony to the intertwined history of two countries, and it runs as follows: "To a pound of flower a quarter of a pound of sugar, the same of butter, 4 egs, sum Nut-Meg and Senamond, milk & yeast, a pint of milk to 2 pound of flower."

The freedom from detailed directions may be attributed to the fact that in those good days every housewife was expected to know how to use her judgment in the mixing of ingredients. The furnishing of the houses was as liberal as the furnishing of the tables, a notable feature being the abundance and good quality of household linen. "The infrequency of regular washing seasons and times (often domestic washing took place but once in three or four months) made a large amount of bed, table, and personal linen a matter of necessity in all thrifty, tidy households. One family in 1704 (not a very wealthy one) had linen to the amount of five hundred dollars." Among the articles of furniture is found a "sloepbanck" or folding bed, an atrocity associated in the modern mind with the apartment house.

One of the results of Dutch thrift—the importation of negro slaves—does not redound to the credit of the colonists, nor does their habit of heavy drinking. But they were in the main a good and steadfast people, with many of the virtues on which the safety of a nation rests, and they make excellent ancestors. Mrs. Earle has given her readers a bird's-eye view of their life here, more than two centuries ago, that is eminently entertaining and not a little instructive.

*COLONIAL DAYS IN OLD NEW-YORK. By Alice Morse Earle. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

ESSAYS BY MR. MATTHEWS.*

In a beautiful volume of crimson and gold, with the finest paper and the nicest typography, a baker's dozen of essays and addresses by Mr. Brander Matthews are collected. He is a fluent and always agreeable writer, whose statements of fact are invariably accurate, whose opinions are cautiously expressed, while his taste is catholic and his choice of topics is happy. Mr. Matthews does not bore one with long disquisitions. His occasional address on "American Literature" was noticed when it was delivered at Buffalo last Summer. It solves no problem, if there is any problem of American literature to be solved, and it settles no moot question. It is not an argument either for or against the claims of any American writers. It is, however, lucid and readable.

So are all the other papers, particularly those on "The Penalty of Humor" and "Pleasing the Taste of the Public." In the latter Mr. Matthews argues irresistibly that there is no public taste that can be classified and directly appealed to. Writers who deliberately set out to please the public, or any portion of it, with no other aim, invariably fail. Sincerity is the secret of the success of those books most despised by the cultivated few.

Mr. Matthews ingeniously compares the art of fiction with the game of whist. The four stages of the development of whist are the primitive game, the really intellectual game of Hoyle, the philosophical game of Clay and "Cavendish," and the latter-day game with "American leads." These he finds analogous, in order, to the impossible fiction of "The Arabian Nights" and the like; the improbable of Scott, Dumas, Le Sage, and Cooper; the probable of Balzac and Thackeray and the inevitable of Hawthorne, George Eliot, Tourguenieff, and Tolstoi, admitting, however, that there is a fifth kind of fiction corresponding to bumblepuppy.

This is a good idea, and Mr. Matthews's readers will find others equally entertaining as they ramble through his latest volume of essays.

*ASPECTS OF FICTION, and Other Ventures in Criticism. By Brander Matthews. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE ROMANCE OF THE COMSTOCK.*

The miner works for months, making slow progress through a blind wall of adamantine rock. With one blow of his pick he may find death or fortune. One turn more of his drill, and out may pour "a foaming, resistless river of water," and he is drowned, or he may open a treasure chamber. "These miners become," writes Mr. Shinn, "magnificent examples of the power of such environment, and produce a people with vast capacities for love and hate, for sarcasm and laughter, and for terrible wrath and for sublime self-sacrifice."

Could we go back to the time of the Phoenicians and trace the history of mining, we should find that there have always been present two elements in searching for the precious metals—resistless courage and greed of gain. In taking the Comstock lode as the illustrative topic, Mr. Shinn considers its history to be the most remarkable of all the deposits of silver and gold, on account of the dramatic elements in its strange history and as showing particularly the dangers and vicissitudes of mining life. Nevada, the country of the Comstock, is a plateau "known as the 'Great Basin,' lying between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevadas." It is remarkable that in 1859 Horace Greeley said that what was known as the Great American Desert, if it were apparently useless for cultivation, might be "a land of vast mineral wealth."

The author traces the Mormons and their claims to that territory, which they called the "State of Deseret," comprising, in 1849, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and parts of Wyoming, Oregon, and Colorado. The real beginning of placer mining in this region probably began in 1850, when a Mormon emigrant train, on the way to California, prospected in Carson Valley, the first gold having been washed out in a milk pan. In 1854 the miners had founded a little village, which they called Johntown, and it was a centre of some small activity in Western Utah. Three years afterward prospectors found gold in a deep ravine north of Mount Davidson and in another cañon at the south side of the mountain. Neither of these approaches was considered worthy of following up, nor was there any idea entertained of the prime source or deposit of the gold.

Among those at work was one man named Henry Thomas Paige Comstock, whose sobriquet was "Old Pancake." Mr. Shinn describes him as a "curious combination of shrewdness, vanity, ignorance, and spasmodic energy." By birth Comstock was a Canadian. He had been trapper, trader, and miner. The true discoverers of the Comstock lode seem to have been two unfortunate young men, the brothers Grosh, who were highly intelligent prospectors. Both died from suffering and privations undergone in tracking the gold. Whether the discovery of the Comstock was wholly accidental Mr. Shinn can hardly tell. He says the reader must judge for himself.

In 1858-9 Johntown miners were suffering from enforced idleness, for the weather was intensely cold. The ground was difficult to handle. Placer miners were bothered by something which they called "a heavy blue stuff," which clogged the riffle. One man, known as "Old Virginia," whose name was James Fennemore, was said when prospecting to have found a gopher hole, and, excavating it, took out gold. Then he and his three mates staked out four placer claims of fifty feet each. Comstock here appeared and claimed priority. A fifth claim was staked out for him, and the place was called Gold Hill. After a while the miners ran into surprisingly rich "pay dirt," and took out from $15 to $25 worth of gold per man. Where the party was working "was in the detritus of the south end of the Comstock," and they were entirely ignorant that only ten feet lower down were the great mines of the future, the Belcher, Crown Point, Yellow Jacket, Imperial, Kentuck, and Empire Mines, which were to yield later their many millions.

Johntown soon lost its dignity, the miners moved, and did much prospecting. Meanwhile two men, Irishmen—O'Riley and McLaughlin—were working on what was known as the Six Mile Cañon. They had been proverbially unlucky. They wanted water, and so dug a pit in the clay to serve as a reservoir. They came across a deposit of dark, heavy soil, the same as had been found at Gold Hill. It abounded in gold. They had struck the top of "the world-famous Ophir, the north end of the Comstock." Comstock again appeared and, as usual, made claims for himself and another man. Mr. Shinn gives Comstock the character of being "the most ignorant and bombastic of men." He really never found anything, but he claimed everything in sight. In a few weeks, as the news was spread, miners came from all points of the Washoe, and then the most important man in the region was Comstock.

The year 1859 was the great placer period of the Comstock. "Miners were literally sleeping on mounds of gold and silver," ignorant of the fact. Miners talked quartz occasionally, and sometimes the idea was entertained of using the cheap Mexican arrastras for obtaining the gold from the hard matrix. As to those who had claimed Gold Hill, every one of them came to an unfortunate end. All had sold their rights. Not one of them had an idea of the great storehouse of wealth which was close to hand. In the meantime, intelligent men had begun to think over what was this "blue stuff" which ignorant miners cursed at and threw away. A farmer, passing where is now Virginia City, took some of the blue stuff to Nevada City and had it assayed. He held his breath when he was told that the sample was worth per ton $1,595 in gold, and $4,791 in silver, or a total of $6,356. Before breakfast time next day that farmer had told everybody what he knew. When he had finished his meal, men had started on mules for Virginia City. Tremendous was the rush. Mr. Shinn explains the peculiarities of the position when he tells of blankets which could be hired for a night at $1. In a few months there were 20,000 people in the neighborhood. Among the many were two Californians, James Fair and John W. Mackay. The California of 1849 and 1850 was repeated in the Nevada of 1859 and 1860. The difference was that the first rush was for gold, the latter for silver.

With this much as an introduction, Mr. Shinn describes in a capital manner the days of the Great Bonanza, and without a description of the leading characters who worked the Bonanza the picture would be incomplete. Mackay, who is Dublin born, was a shipbuilder's clerk in New-York in 1852, later a miner in California, and in 1860 a timberman in Virginia City for $4 a day. James C. Fair was a Tyrone man, and had mined first in the Feather River beds. In 1860 he became Superintendent of the Ophir Mine, and he thoroughly understood his business. Flood "developed great financial ability.' Flood, Comstock, O'Riley, and McLaughlin had more money and better opportunities than either Fair or Mackay, but they were rather speculators than miners.

Fair and Mackay were shrewd and intelligent. Above all, they were miners. They recognized each other's merits and joined company. Mackay soon made his way. From a day laborer he became Superintendent of the Caledonia Tunnel and Mining Company at Gold Hill. Some years later he was one of the principal owners of Kentuck, which mine up to 1880 had paid $952,000 in excess of dividends over assessments. Then Mackay, with Fair, studied the well-known Hale and Norcross Mine. Its shares in 1868 were quoted at $1,260, and then fell to $42. In 1879 they controlled the mine and made it dividend-paying. Here a fair bonanza was found, which paid nearly three quarters of a million, more than half of which went to Fair and Mackay.

Wealth untold may have been gained somewhat by luck, but there were skill and judgment, untold courage and energy brought into play. There was a barren section between the Gold Hill group and the Virginia City mines, and on it millions had been spent and the stock was at a low figure. Mackay believed that this barren section was valuable. There was one long-neglected chain between Ophir and Best and Belcher, occupying an aggregate of 1,310 feet, and it turned out to be in the middle of a property worth millions. Fair was the man who, while driving an apparently useless drift, came across a narrow seam of ore rich enough, but not wider than a knife blade. But Fair, taken ill, could not work the seam, and the trace was lost. Fair had, however, "a fine nose for ore," so, nothing discouraged, he found the thin vein once more, and it widened and widened to a seven-foot vein. Much more searching followed. The bonanza was near, but not yet reached.

Finally the store of wealth was found, but even Fair did not know how fabulously rich it was. "Consolidated Virginia," as it was called, was turned into stock, 108,000 shares, but it was deemed prudent not to announce the discovery. Two hundred tons of ore per day were being taken out, and some $250,000 worth of bullion per month was marketed. Soon

*THE STORY OF THE MINE. As illustrated by the Great Comstock Lode of Nevada. By Charles Howard Shinn. 12mo. Illustrated. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

"the richest hoard of gold and silver that ever dazzled the eyes of the treasure seeker" then came to light. In September, 1874, in California, the shares of the Consolidated Virginia were worth $37. Nobody knew of their value save those who were working in the mine. No one understood the greatness of the discovery. In December, 1874, Consolidated Virginia was worth $610, and in January of 1875 $700. Then the Western papers gave the news, and it was printed that in one mine there was $116,000,000 in sight. Some experts, who ought to have known, set it down to be as high as $300,000,000. Mackay refused to make any estimate.

All these mines seem to have furnished opportunity for stock rigging. Stories were set afloat that the yields of the great mines were sensibly diminishing, and then there came a panic. Consolidated Virginia, from $600, fell to $200, and in the panic, which affected all mining property, the Bank of California failed and Ralston, "the mainspring of countless enterprises, died in the waters of San Francisco Bay." Mackay and Fair were both charged with speculating in their own stocks and making rises or falls at their option. Whether the stocks of the mines went up or down, ore came out all the same. In 1873 Consolidated Virginia produced $646,011 of bullion. In 1876 the precious metal was worth $16,000,000. But the time had to come when the bottom of the pocket was to be reached, and that took place in 1879. If the entire mining property in 1875 was valued at $393,000,000, in 1880 it was dear at $7,000,000. The great Bonanza had yielded $105,000,000 in five years, then gave out, and the stock of Consolidated Virginia was worth only a dollar or two. Since 1880 it has paid no dividend.

Mr. Shinn tells the history of the Sutro Tunnel and the wonderful perseverance of the man, who finally drove his "coyote hole" through the mountain in spite of all opposition. In this volume all the various characters having to do with a mine are interestingly described. The author has written a book, not alone full of information, but replete with the true romance of the American mine.

RECENT FRENCH NOVELS.*

The lady who writes under the name of "Th. Bentzon" is well known to Americans and has done many a kindly service to our writers in the press of her own country. She is the author of some two dozen stories, three of which have been "crowned" by the French Academy, and worthily, doubtless. Her latest publication is "Un Divorce," (Paris, Calmann Levy; New-York, Brentano's,) which was written nearly thirty years ago, when the knotty social question to which it relates was still under agitation, and before divorce had been made lawful in France. It is now revived for the public because of the writer's conviction "on the subject, not of divorce itself, but of the right of remarriage where a child exists." To declare that conviction, she thinks "requires courage in these days when so many excellent minds are inspired by compassion, and even by a sense of equity to plead for the unfortunate bound by odious fetters or condemned to life-long loneliness by another's fault."

As a "plaidoyer" the story is not strong. The real sufferer from the divorce is not the husband, who remarries, nor the child of the first marriage, but the innocent and charming heroine, who becomes the second wife, and one feels that she would have suffered just as surely and probably quite as acutely had she been the first wife, since the husband is a weak, sensual, selfish person at heart. In his character is the real source of the tragedy, of which the divorce is but an incident. The heroine, Elsbeth, (the scene is laid in Germany,) is a genuine creation of which any author might reasonably be proud. Her invincible sweetness, her native goodness, her spontaneous rightness, have no trace of sentimentality, and are so fresh and unforced that the most jaded novel reader cannot but enjoy them. The personality of Karl, who wrecks the happiness of Elsbeth, is also distinct and skillfully developed. The minor characters—with the exception of D[illegible], the divorced wife, who is an American, by the way, and a product of American fiction, not of observation—are very real and enjoyable. The life of the little German town in the Hartz hills is presented simply and with much insight. The incident of Elsbeth's visit to Karl is the only serious blot on the book for American readers. It is treated as delicately as its nature allows, but the male being who declares that he has "made the greatest sacrifice that can be asked of the human will" because he has not outraged the girl he loves when he had an opportunity is such a monster that it is trying to our nerves to have him presented in any other character. Th. Bentzon certainly has no sympathy with him, but she seems to find nothing extremely unusual in him.

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It is not easy to condemn Rabusson's book, as it deserves, in the columns of THE TIMES, much less to describe its plot. Its publishers call attention to the fact that it is "audacieux au plus haut point" and that the situation was so difficult and the type of the heroine so modern that it required "toute la finesse, toute la piquante discrétion du spirituel romancies" to venture to present them. We trust that in English-speaking countries the type of the heroine belongs neither to the present nor the future. It is not impossible that there may be individuals of the sort, but not enough to justify a type, and the individual would be excessively disagreeable. The "finesse" of the writer is in no sense refinement, and his "piquante discrétion" leaves nothing to the imagination of the reader—at least nothing that an imagination not fed on this kind of stuff could furnish. We have rarely read a story that left so unpleasant a taste.

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"La Compagnie du Drapeau," by Mechel Dolques, is a pleasant story of life in the Cervennes. There is a good deal of the chaff of the hunting party, plenty of lovemaking, with proper results, a touch of tragedy, a wide range of quotations from modern and ancient writers, and much philosophy of the resigned sort.

DR. ABBOTT ON BIRDS.*

There may arise a smile when the endeavor is made to catch the words of a bird song, for that depends somewhat on the person who hears them, but there is less difficulty in setting down the notes and the intervals. Some there are who care more for the libretti than the scores, but Dr. Abbott is the universal admirer of birds; their words and their songs impress him, and so, enamored with his topic, he puts heart and soul into his writings. It is not simply for the author to listen, because "both eye and ear revel in what the wild bird does and says," but the bird is a special thing, and though "in a manner we can comprehend all other forms of life, the bird is the one great mystery of creation."

Dr. Abbott has thought out an ornithological plan of this kind, and it is that those who live in the country should study bird life over a few acres, and adopt rather the geographical than the systematical method. We should leave to those great sharks, the generalizers, the task of swallowing and digesting the specialized masses. The literally natural system is the one advocated, and there is much to be commended in the plan. Every acre of ground is a favored one, and rarely inhabited by a single kind of bird, but often by several unrelated species, "and just as the sportsman speaks of the 'reed' and 'rail' of the meadows," Dr. Abbott groups together the birds of the millpond, the lowlands, the fields, the woods, and the highways. To think that the author has written a book totally given up to birds, and that not a single Latin scientific word can be found in it! Very good English takes the place of the lawbreakers, and so there is no jargon. Birds, then, are not to be regarded as "specimens"; they are not in museum cases, but are to be considered as alive, flying from twig to twig, skimming through the air, chattering, prattling, purling, twitting, vocalizing, and the author trusts to have caught a faint echo of their music.

Why is a sparrow always gay? There is one adjective singularly adapted to the sparrow, and we say "as chipper as a sparrow." At all seasons he is a merry chap. There is the song sparrow, who is ever making music, and why, when nature is silent, does he still pipe his stave? Why? Why? Dr. Abbott, in the most unscientific way, believes that "this sparrow forever retains the warmth of Summer in his heart." Possibly some study-room ornithologist will be at work with a song sparrow, dissecting with his scalpel the heart of one in order to discover what is that particular organ with power of absorbing heat. One sparrow there is that probably has not escaped those who have watched birds, and this sparrow goes under any number of aliases, for he is called the winged bunting, grass finch, rut runner, and the vesper sparrow, and the last ought to be his true name.

This dear bird has a comic way of getting along a road. He takes to the rut, and scampers along that, just ahead of you, and then if you are too close, he goes for a fence rail, and skips along that, to take another rut in the lane further on. He will sing for you from the top of a mullein and swing with the swaying stalk; but then of Summer evenings, when the fields are getting into shadow, you will hear his "good night," which is the sweetest, the most touching. There are amateurs of bird music who insist that the vesper sparrow has a "good morning," which differs some little from the "good night." The first, he asserts, is more hearty, more frank, the latter more veiled, more mysterious, but Dr. Abbott will not allow of any such distinction, though he admits that sounds of mornings and evenings, through atmospheric peculiarities, do produce different effects.

"Door-yard ornithology" means familiarity, but "door-step ornithology" close intimacy with birds, and so, having tried the first, we should strive toward the accomplishment of the latter, and you may succeed, even with what are known as wild birds. "It is the unobtrusive, overlooked, and underrated birds" that claim Dr. Abbott's closest regards. Some of the finds in the sparrow family you might make will be interesting. You may come across some birds which belong to much more northern countries, and the author accounts for their occasional presence. Long, long ago New-Jersey was one great pine forest, and the Northern birds migrated there. The stragglers of to-day are the descendants of birds "that a hundred or more years ago habitually visited the locality." It is a matter of heredity.

"Bird-Land Echoes" is a fascinating volume, with its easy text and excellent illustrations.

WEALTH AS DISTRIBUTED HERE.*

Mr. Spahr believes that as far as relates to the topics he treats, the "common observation of common people is more trustworthy than the statistical investigations of the most unprejudiced experts." All social statistics, however, save when of the very simplest character, are never easy even to collect, and when there are deductions to be made from the data obtainable, the conclusions are by no means trustworthy. That this is the case, Mr. Spahr's volume shows. Just as often as not it is discoverable that there have been errors made in the collated facts or something has been omitted. But granting that the agents, taking for examples the census agents, have been both industrious and intelligent, when their facts are presented to the experts, the deductions arrived at, as often as not, are at utter variance. No two men seem to think alike as to what are the causes which have brought about social changes, and as to the remedies there are all varieties of opinions.

One admirable quality Mr. Spahr possesses is great industry, and impartiality. If he differs from other authorities, such divergence on his part is always calmly presented. We note this with pleasure, because of late there have been several books in which, treating of what are grave and serious subjects, there has been shown much intemperance of language.

In the preliminary chapter on the tendency toward the concentration of wealth, the author writes that "the distribution of wealth is under the direct control of laws for which the National conscience is responsible; and the distribution of wealth has become better or worse precisely as the National conscience has been directed to, or directed from, the laws controlling it." John Stuart Mill said in his terse manner that wealth was "a matter of human institution only." Presumably this "human institution" has always existed since man became civilized, or was prudent enough to keep up a stock of food, say, for his next day's consumption.

Unevenness in this distribution of wealth has not escaped the notice of the statistician. That excellent authority, Thorold Rogers, shows that in his history of rents. It was not so much the land in the Middle Ages which had an intrinsic value as the flocks and herds which it sustained. As Garnier expresses it, the banker's bullion has nothing to do with the strongroom which holds it. What we call real estate then was low. During the Middle Ages taxation was not oppressive. The distinctively modern era of the ownership and distribution of land in England was the work of the eighteenth century. Mr. Spahr explains clearly the reasons. The law of primogeniture was one cause, the other protective laws which gave an inordinate value to grain grown in England. Studying statistics as they are presented by Mr. Giffen as to landholdings in England, the statement is made that there are 40,000 owners of five-sixths of the land area. These holdings are agricultural ones. The other sixth is urban property. But this hardly shows the values, for the one-sixth urban property is possibly more valuable than the rural holdings.

When conditions in the United States are presented, and the forces which are at work, and following such economic reforms as are mooted, Mr. Spahr repeats a wise phrase of Mr. Simon Sterne's in relation to railroads, which is about this: "The smaller the area the stronger the expression of popular opinion. As a rule, the middle classes can control the legislation enacted under their eyes by those whom they know, but only the wealthier classes can act unitedly and effectively upon legislation at the National capital." Mr. Stickney's "The Railroad Problem," Hudson's "The Railway and the Republic," with Lloyd's "Wealth against Commonwealth," all show how unnatural are certain conditions in the United States. Mr. Spahr intimates that the property of the original stockholders has all fallen into the hands of "managers on the inside," and that "nearly all the profits of this extortion from the public have passed into the hands of a comparatively few men intrusted with the management of the public highways."

In this volume may be found such vital subjects as the distribution of incomes, the Nation's income, national taxation, local taxation, and many valuable appendices are added. Treating of the topic of savings banks the author declares that two-thirds of the families in New-York do not possess any savings-bank account, nor registered property of any description. "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States" is an opportune volume. It presents topics which all discuss and many, through lamentable ignorance as to the facts, arrive at false conclusions.

SHORT STORIES BY BRET HARTE.*

The published volumes of Bret Harte's short stories must number more than twenty, yet he retains in an extraordinary degree his facility of invention and freshness of narrative style. If he had written no others than these eight in his latest volume his original power and unique charm as a teller of good stories would be promptly recognized. Indeed, we know of no other recent writer of fiction who has been so prolific and yet preserved his reputation so well. For, it must be remembered, that besides short stories, with which he first won his place in the front rank, he has also written many long ones, some of sufficient importance to be classed as "novels," and several volumes of excellent verse.

The story which gives this volume its title is in Mr. Harte's best vein, full of whimsical humor, with just a touch or two of pathos, and its slight purely conventional plot is handled so deftly that the interest never flags. The tale of the "yaller" dog who was converted, and that of the mining-camp infant whose five home-made dolls were known to every hard handed sinner in her neighborhood, and held in respect by them, newly indicate the author's understanding of the nature of children and his sympathy with dumb beasts. There are other tales, to be sure, of a more artificial sort, in which the improbable or the extravagant dominate, and in one the locale of the Sierras is abandoned for a little German town, and instead of the humor and sentiment of frontiersmen we have the sophisticated flirtation of young Hoffmann from New-York and the Princess Elsbeth. Two of the stories treat of the Spanish-American life Mr. Harte knows so well.

BOOKS SUPPRESSED IN BOSTON.

Restrictions Which the Public Library Imposes on 200 of Them.

The refusal of the Boston Public Library to set up in the court of that institution a nude bronze statue of Bacchante has called attention to the restrictions placed by the library on books of a certain class. Many volumes in the collection properly belong to the class of suppressed books. In the catalogues, readers often find in this library, as in others, that use is made of stars, some works having one star and others two, the first meaning that the book cannot be taken away for use at home except by special permission of a Trustee or the librarian, while the second indicates that it cannot be taken in any circumstances. Such books also have certain letters. When the letter A is used it indicates that the book is refused on account of the cost; the letter B means refusal on account of its rarity; C, owing to the condition of gift, and D, because of its character.

As explained in The Boston Post, books with the letter D are now kept in the special department in the fine arts rooms, and are 200 in number. They "embrace many ancient and modern classics, the creations of the French and Italian authors both in the original and translations." Many of these works are illustrated in rather a broad way, and the librarian says it would be unjust to refuse them to all, as there are many students and artists who, prompted by the highest motives, come to study them. In granting permission librarians use their judgment. Among these works are several of Zola's, Ouida's, Balzac's, Boccaccio's, and quite a collection of medical works. It is a rule of the library that any officer in charge may refuse to issue to a person under twenty-one years of age books of a character not suited for circulation among the young. Books of this class are not being bought at present for the library, and most of those on hand are gifts.

Here is a touching bit from "The Martian" which Du Maurier never could have simply imagined. He tells of the first song he ever heard and of his nurse:

"Prom'nons-nous dans les bois
Pendant que le loup n'y est pas."

"That's the first song," he says, "I ever heard. Céline used to sing it, my nurse—who was very lovely, though she had a cast in her eye and wore a black cap and cotton in her ears and was pitted with smallpox. It was in Burgundy, which was rich in forests, with plenty of wolves in them, and wild boars, too—and that was only a hundred years ago, when I was a little, tiny boy."

They who make up the final verdict upon every book are not the partial and noisy readers of the hour when it appears, but a court as of angels, a public not to be bribed, not to be entreated, and not to be overawed, decides upon every man's title to fame. Only those books come down which deserve to last. There are not in the world at any one time more than a dozen persons who read and understand Plato; not enough to pay for an edition of his works; yet, to every generation these come duly down, for the sake of those few persons, as if God brought them in his hand.—Emerson.

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*UN DIVORCE. Par Th. Bentzon. 12mo. New-York: Brentano's.
VAIME RENCONTRE. Par Henri Rabusson. Deuxieme Edition. 12mo. New-York: Brentano's.
LE COMPAGNIE DU DRAPEAU. By Mechel Dolques. 12mo. New-York: Brentano's.

*BIRD-LAND ECHOES. By Charles Conrad Abbott. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

*AN ESSAY ON THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES. By Charles B. Spahr. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

*BARKER'S LUCK AND OTHER STORIES. By Bret Harte. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The New-York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1896.

THE CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

With more than six weeks between us and Christmas, there are nevertheless many signs already to be seen of the coming holiday season in the world of books. Indeed, we were in perhaps the sternest part of the recent Presidential campaign when the advance couriers began to pour in upon us and to thrust their spirit of calmness and good-will in among turbulent and tenser things. Probably there is in no department of production a class of salable articles which sooner than books remind us that Christmas is near at hand.

Year by year for the past score of years it has been common to remark the disappearance from the shops of the books which formerly were looked upon as distinctively books for Christmas, and for no other time. The kind of gift book which was a thing apart from books in general may be said to have about perished. It is now most commonly seen in old-fashioned parlors and on the shelves of the second-hand dealers; in either place a thing of small worth and less interest to any human being. Really, those books belonged to an unenlightened time—to a period when, it would seem, that true literature and books really good were not appreciated. No doubt they had their purposes to fill—good ones as well as bad—and not the least of them perhaps was to inculcate love for books of that sort rather than for none at all. But they were unlovely always to the educated book lover, to the man of any real taste in letters.

Not only have we seen the last of gift books having in their bindings their main intrinsic value, such as that may have been, but the last—or nearly the last, let us devoutly hope—of the book which is unwieldy, the ponderous folio, the thick and heavy octavo, the book which none can read unless he have an inclined high table such as men of the distant past had for their Bayle.

More and more do these times appreciate small books such as a pocket will hold. Even the all-pervading paper-covered novel in 12mo begins to yield before the onslaughts of troops of those 18mos in cloth which were ushered in with the first American edition of "The Prisoner of Zenda." He who reads books wishes to read them in comfort. The books that sell best are not infrequently books of small size. It is unquestionably true that the size of the volumes in the Temple edition of Shakespeare has had most to do with the great popularity which that edition has deservedly had.

Thus far the Christmas books adhere to this liking for small volumes. Beyond the 12mo few have yet gone; many are even smaller, and few of those to come, let us hope, will be any larger. There is a considerable multitude awaiting their time to issue forth, and November will soon see them trooping to their places in the shops. Last year in the single month of November THE NEW-YORK TIMES received more than 400 separate works. Many of them were in more volumes than one, so that probably at least 450 bound volumes came to this office during that period of thirty days.

Great though the number yet to come may be, we shall give thanks that among them all will be found so many having intrinsic value. Beautiful as may be their covers, many will be still more beautiful inside.

FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The decorations for the Library of Congress, the work of Mr. William De Leftwich Dodge, are on exhibition at the American Art Galleries in Madison Square, together with many finished and unfinished pictures, and a large number of that artist's studies. The main subjects of interest are the decorations for one of the corner pavilions of the Library and the four tympanums for the walls of the same pavilion.

These five works in decorative art are seen at a decided disadvantage in the restricted quarters of an exhibition room. The spectator is too close to them and his impressions are spoiled, just as being too near an approach to the stage destroys scenic effects. It is well-nigh impossible to understand a ceiling decoration when the eye is directed straight before you, and not as it should be, above you. Even the tympanums, from their peculiar form and size and the close approach, lose in great measure their total effectiveness. The decorative artist has calculated to an inch how his work is to be placed as to height and light, and in the ordinary exhibition room the visitor is ignorant of what are these all-important factors. The only correct judgment, then, of Mr. Dodge's work will be possible when the canvases have been put in their precise places.

"Ambition" is the subject of the ceiling. In all compositions for ceilings there is a certain conventionalism. There are necessarily great open spaces, and the figures are placed around the periphery of the circle, provided the ceiling is a round one. If the artist's subject is one which indicates strong emotions, as is "Ambition," there must be a certain amount of violent action portrayed by the figures, and this action is carried on around the rim in the present work. Between the figures and the prize they covet there had to be a long interval of space. The prize of attainment is typified by Mr. Dodge in a figure mounted on a winged horse. Those who are fired by ambition, good or bad, are made to show the character of their impulses, and there is a crescendo of vehemence.

The four tympanums are "Music," "Art," "Literature," and "Science." In each are many men, women, and children. In "Music" a vigorous athlete fiddles, and in contrast a woman blows the double pipes, and is inexpressibly languorous over her performance. The orchestra is a varied collection.

In "Art," there is a model with coquettish attire, rather the French poseuse than the supposably chaster Greek person.

In "Literature," the main figure ponders over a volume, and has an anaemic head, with a torso of gladiatorial proportions.

In "Science," which is a decidedly antique conception, are figures at work with apparatus of to-day. In one corner is the Franklin kite. A principal personage is handling skulls, as would M. Botta, the craniologist, and another is working either with M. Papin's digester or Watts's steam kettle.

Mr. Dodge's scheme of color is admirable and well sustained.

Rochester papers are making merry with Buffalo folks for mistakes they committed at a recent club reception to Barrie. They say one man gravely congratulated Barrie upon his "Bonnie Lilac Bush" and his "Widow in Thrums," while another, having told him how much he enjoyed his "Three Men in a Boat" and "The Little Minister," returned to him after a while with profuse apologies for having stupidly credited him with "The Little Minister," when, of course, it was Maclaren who wrote it. At the dinner given to him by the Aldine Club in this city last Thursday evening, Mr. Barrie referred to these and other mistakes made by people whom he had met in this country, and it was obvious that the credit for them belongs not to Buffalo any more than to some other parts of America. In the remarks which Thomas Nelson Page made later in the evening, it was seen that he also is not unacquainted with this kind of error. At a news stand in a hotel he once inquired how "Meh Lady" was doing, (it was a way he had "in keeping tab on his publishers.") The clerk assured him it was doing well. "But the best book you ever wrote, Mr. Page," added the young man, "is 'Col. Carter, of Cartersville,'" To which Mr. Page replied: "Yes; I quite agree with you."

A former institution of the English book trade is now almost extinct—the "sale dinner," as it was called—the custom being after a dinner for a publisher to produce copies of his new books and ask for orders. At one time every publishing house in London had such a dinner with the booksellers of that town. But for many years the custom has declined, until now only one of the large houses keeps it up. The change is simply the result of changed conditions. Formerly, as The London Chronicle explains, "the 'sale dinner' was a useful as well as a pleasant thing—useful to bookseller and publisher alike. Booksellers were a more united body than they are to-day, and the discount system had not come to be a governing element in their business. Thus they were more willing to speculate in advance on a book, since by doing so they got better terms from the publisher than they would otherwise have obtained. He in turn had some sort of basis on which to calculate the number of copies he ought to print of a work. Now, competition has made the terms given by publishers more liberal all round, and, in fine, as a publisher put it to me, the sale catalogue has taken the place of the 'sale dinner.'"

The grave of Gen. Herkimer, who died of wounds received in the battle of Oriskany, long lay neglected, near where Herkimer had lived, in the Mohawk Valley. Some years ago a relative set up a simple stone, and now a more imposing and appropriate monument, erected by the State, is about to be unveiled. The date for the formal unveiling has been fixed as Nov. 12. The exercises will be of a simple character, owing to the uncertain state of November weather in that region. It is announced that no special invitation will be issued, but a hearty general invitation without further notice is extended to one and all who desire to participate in the exercises. The monument will be dedicated by the Masons at 3 P. M. Col. Edward M. L. Ehlers, a soldier of the late rebellion, who is Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, will be in charge of the Masonic ceremonies. Brief addresses will be delivered by the Hon. Philip Keck and Col. Ehlers. These ceremonies will be followed in the evening by a meeting in Little Falls, when the transfer of the property will be made to the proper State official. Addresses will be delivered by Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, by the Hon. Robert Earl, who has been designated by the Herkimer County Historical Society to speak upon the life and services of Herkimer, and by Senator Henry J. Coggeshall, who will represent the Oneida County Historical Society and speak upon the battle of Oriskany.

We have no governmental aid to art in the United States, and perhaps never shall have. You never could convince the American statesman that there was the least advantage in trying to connect the ideal with the material, or that France owes much of that trade she has to her acquaintance with art which the Government fosters. Her brocade or calico sells for the design or the pattern on the silk or the cotton. All the United States can do is to call on artists to decorate its buildings, to paint portraits, or model statues, and so the Government or the State orders what it wants and pays for it. Members of the Senate or House of Representatives have but little knowledge of what is great in art, and in that respect are far behind cultured society. Probably the English member of Parliament is not a whit wiser. Would it not be possible to form some kind of a society, which might act as an advisory board, not by direct action, however, but by the promulgation of its opinions? Such a tribunal would necessarily have to be composed for the major part of leading American artists, but a certain proportion ought to be made up of those whose profession is not to paint, but who have the selective ability. With an idea of this kind, a society called the American Art Society has been founded, and in many ways it is to follow the lines of the Arundel Society of London. One object the American Art Society has in view is to reproduce such famous pictures as have never been seen in the United States, and for this purpose an Advisory Committee has been formed, which is represented by the following American artists: Thomas Allen, Walter Shirlaw, Carroll Beckwith, J. Francis Murphy, Henry Sandham, J. G. Brown, Robert C. Minor, Irwin Niles, Alexander Pope, and W. F. Halsall.

Some of the astute minds of Massachusetts are gravely discussing the authorship of the song of "The One Fish-ball." F. B. Sanborn writes to The Springfield Republican that "among all the ballads that the late Francis J. Child edited, none will be more famous in America than that which he wrote himself 'in his obscure and golden youth,' as Thorndike has it:

"'When once in the glow of his youthful emotion
He sang the bold anthem of—"One Fish-ball."'

Mr. Sanborn adds that Prof. Child was known in his time by the authorship of that successful skit, 'a true folk-song of the burlesque order—which he and a brother professor used to "interpret" in select companies before it reached public renown.'" To this statement an anonymous critic replies that, while he "would not knowingly rob a dead man (or a live one, either, for that matter) of his laurels," he is sure that common report "has always attributed the authorship of 'The bold anthem of—"One Fish-ball,"' to Prof. G. M. Lane." This is the first time he ever heard Prof. Child's name mentioned in connection with it.

In Scribner's for November Mr. M, H. Spielmann tells of "The Renaissance of Lithography," the illustrations used being taken from Lord Leighton, Alma Tadema, Sainton, Willette, Orazi, Dillon, Steinlen, and, last and not least, Fantin-Latour. The largest print, "Maitre Wolfram," of A. de Lemud, is excellent. Its size gives the chance for a better understanding of what are the qualities of the lithograph. When in reduced form the special character of the stone is in a measure lost. Those were really great artists—Rops, Bracquemond, Degas, Raffaelli, and Robida. Lithography was perhaps never lost, only it mainly served for what might be called manufacturers' usage, as for showcards, &c. The later movement is to give this work a higher position, that is to say, that artists shall present their impressions on the stone. The true lithograph wants room. The broad, soft, velvety line declines meagre space. Lithography has certain material inconveniences, as the heaviness of the stone itself, and the peculiarity of the press. These are minor troubles when compared with the results. For the putting down in black and white of the artistic impulse without niggling or fussing there can be nothing like such interpretation as the lithographic stone affords.

An unpublished letter from Sir Walter Scott relating to his son's marriage has recently come to light. It asks for an extension of the son's Christmas leave of absence from his regiment of hussars, in order that his matrimonial purposes may be facilitated. Scott discusses the prospects of the couple with reference to his son's profession of arms, to which the prospective mother-in-law had made objections. Scott represents that lady as having "the heretical opinion that all his Majesty's forces are in full march to the devil." His son, however, had no intentions of leaving the army. "Indeed," wrote the father, "noticed and countenanced as he had been by his royal Highness's goodness, the eldest Lieutenant of a crack regiment, and money consigned ready to purchase a troop whenever a vacancy takes place, his situation is so advantageous that to forsake it would be an act of mutiny, and lead him to muddle away the rest of his life as a mere foxhunter and moor-fowl shooter. At the same time, the advantages of a match which will, besides making him happy in the woman he has chosen, give him possession of an independent fortune and income, are not to be neglected in a profession where the honor exceeds the emolument."

Mark Twain has given up his residence in Surrey and returned to London for the Winter. It is understood in London that he will remain in England until at least the coming Summer. The determining factor in the case will probably be the progress he makes in preparing for publication his book descriptive of his recent tour around the world.

Women who have sought admission to German universities are rejoicing to know that slow, although certain, progress has been made in securing their admission. Up to the present time five ladies have taken the doctor's degree at Heidelberg. The Athenaeum says one of these was an American, who "passed so brilliantly that she was at once offered an appointment at the German zoological station near Naples." The university still admits ladies to lectures only as a favor, and not as a right, and "even those who have passed the Abiturienten examination are still classed as Hospitantinnen. On the other hand, no difficulty is made about permitting those who have passed the examination for the doctorate to use the title, and their position is not nearly so illogical as that of women at Oxford and Cambridge."

In "The Martian," in Harper's Magazine, Du Maurier tells how Barty Josselin takes a guitar from a street minstrel, sings for her, makes a collection for her, and then gives her the proceeds. Du Maurier repeats a story, rife at the time he writes about, of Vivier, who was then the greatest horn player in the world. He could perform on all instruments. He met at the Passage de l'Opéra an old fiddler, rasping away and earning no sous. Vivier's specialty with the violin was the pizzicato. He soon drew the crowd. Well known for his eccentricities, the throng was immense. The conclusion was the same as Du Maurier describes.

The statue of Admiral Farragut, in Madison Square, the finest of Augustus St. Gaudens's works, wants looking after. The stones of the curving pedestal show gaps. A little cement, if used to-day, before Winter sets in, would save future disintegration. When water freezes in cracks, stones will not resist the pressure.

The Hungarian papers tell of Munkacsy's illness, and that his end is not far distant. The artist's name was originally Lieb, but he adopted Munkacsy from the little village where he was born, Munkacs, in Hungary. The age of this artist is about fifty. His remarkable picture, "Christ on Calvary," is at the Metropolitan Museum. Sometimes the lasting qualities of the pigments Munkacsy used are questioned, especially the heavy blacks and browns.

Open Thy Heart.

Admit into thy silent breast
The notes of but one bird,
And instantly thy soul will join
In jubilant accord.

The perfume of a single flow'r
Inhale like breath of God,
And in the garden of thy heart
A thousand buds will nod.

Toward one star in heaven's expanse
Direct thy spirit's flight,
And thou wilt have in the wide world,
My child, enough delight.

JOHANNA AMBROSIUS.

Poets are in general prone to melancholy; yet the most plaintive ditty hath imparted a fuller joy, and of longer duration to its composer than the conquest of Persia to the Macedonian.—Landor.

I wish I was as sure of anything as Tom Macaulay is of everything.—Lord Melbourne.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Mr. John Sartain of Philadelphia, the very Nestor of American art, known everywhere as an engraver and as the father of an artist, and, what is more, for having taught thousands what was good and decent in art, celebrated one day last week his eighty-eigh birthday. For a quarter of a century Mr. Sartain has been a Director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and was at the head of the art department at the Centennial Exhibition. Some day Mr. Sartain's mezzotints will be much sought after.

Mr. Marcus Waterman in The Boston Globe explains happily "what sells a picture." There are two classes of picture buyers—"those who buy what they want and those who buy what they don't want." The latter, not many as a class, follow prevailing fads, and as often as not buy ephemeral art. It is perfectly true, too, that a painting of a piece of wood or the sea, without a human being in it, rarely finds a purchaser. Corot's classic figures have helped to sell his work, though it is sometimes said another hand painted them. The vast expanse of rolling seas, even to the art critic who may see how grandly conceived it is, does not engender the idea of monotony, but of pain. Nature alone, a waste of water, rather terrifies, and so the sightseer clings to even the fragment of the mast, with its foretop, which may be uplifted by the surge. The broken spar excites his sympathy. If landscape drawing originated with Ruysdael, he was clever enough to introduce figures, or to give some variety. There generally is a hut somewhere. We always will want companionship in our pictures, even if it is a creature lower in the scale of life than we happen to be.

The restoration of the historical portraits which hung in Independence Hall and the Public Buildings of Philadelphia is now finished, and the work seems to have been done in a careful manner by Mr. J. B. Wilkinson. A restorer must be a man of ability, and above all must know how to leave a portrait alone. He ought to have a thorough experience, and be beyond the experimental stage. Just as a stuffed bird is said to be a spoiled bird, a restored picture is too often a ruined picture. Pictures are not as immortal as are statues, and even marble or bronze has its limits of life. The duration of a picture in our latitudes would be shorter than in many others. Canvas stretches and relaxes in sympathy with the frame. We may keep pictures longer to-day as to colors, since electricity and steam heating have been introduced. We have eliminated the sulphuretted gases, which attack all lead pigments. But the exact effects of a continued electric glare have not yet been determined. Returning to the Philadelphia historical portraits, there are some eighty-five belonging to Independence Square. It is an exception when Peale was not the artist or the copyist.

The Baltimore Architectural Club exhibition, held at the Peabody Institute, showed some 450 architectural drawings, sketches, and perspectives. As representative of Baltimore there were exhibited the new Court House, designed by Wyatt & Nolting; the Maryland University Hospital and Public School No. 37, by William M. Ellicott, Jr.; Oheb Shalom Temple, by Joseph Evans Sperry; a country house, by George Worthington, and the Fidelity Building, by Baldwin & Pennington.

Mr. Hugh Tallant, a Bostonian, has had conferred on him the honor of the "Grande Medaille" for architectural work done by him at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris. This is the third medal which Mr. Tallant has secured.

We all remember Philippoteaux's panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg. The business of exhibiting this work was carried on by a stock company. It has now been on show at Chicago for the last ten years. On a stock valued at $360,000, according to The Chicago Journal, the company returned $550,000 in dividends. Last month a final dividend of 4½ per cent. was declared. It is now under the control of new owners. Philippoteaux's panoramic work was very clever and meant to deceive, and it did deceive. He was most conscientious as to plans and costumes.

In the November St. Nicholas there is a clever interpretation of Mr. Sargent's "Portrait of Miss Beatrice Goelet," engraved by Mr. H. Wolf. If there are Spanish Infantas, why not American ones?

Frederick Keppel & Co. of New-York announce an exhibition of dry points and drawings by Paul Helleu. When Helleu showed his work in London last year, Edmond de Goncourt acted as the artist's sponsor. Some one has called M. Hallou's art "snap shots," showing all the subtle grace of womanhood. The catalogue shows 137 subjects. The exhibition will be opened on the 5th of November and will close Dec. 5. With M. Hellau's works will be shown drawings by C. D. Gibson and Joseph Pennell.

The Messrs. Ainslie Brothers have opened an art room for the sale and exhibition of pictures, statues, and bronzes at 45 Liberty Street, New-York.

The Doré collection is now on exhibition in Boston, at Copley Hall. It has been somewhat the fashion of late to underrate Doré, just as at one time he was overrated. Take him all in all, Doré was the greatest illustrator we ever had.

Carl Marr's "Madonna" is to arrive in Milwaukee, and most extended are the journalistic accounts of the painting. If the story is to be credited, all Europe and New-York were pitted against Milwaukee for the possession of the "Madonna," but finally Milwaukee obtained the prize. Carl Marr, all newspaper réclame put aside, is an artist of distinction.

Mr. Chase talked to his students the other day, and his words are fraught with wisdom and good hard common sense. "It is time," he said, "this country had such a school—a school modeled on the Julien, in Paris. I find that the men learn to draw here and then go to Paris for their painting, or, still worse, they turn all their efforts to illustrating. America is not turning out painters enough. I have found that nothing could be more unfair than by judging a student by one piece of work. In many cases the student who brings in the worst trial drawings will prove to be a strong worker. Again, I do not believe in holding students down to the hard, cold casts from the antique. Why, it chills them to the very marrow and makes them lose interest before they have had time to gain it."

The Chicago art critics find great excellence in Mr. I. Francis Murphy's landscapes as exhibited at the Art Institute.

The yarn of Phoenician coins having been found in a well in Nebraska used to find credence, and maybe, too, the Murillos, Raphaels, and Michael Angelos discovered in New-York garrets. The latest novelty is the finding of a true for true Vandyck, which has come to light in San Francisco, of Mexican derivation.

Mr. F. W. Ruckstuhl's first design of the equestrian statue of Gen. Hartranft having been approved, the artist left last week for Paris for purposes of study. The statue is to stand in front of the Capitol at Harrisburg, facing the Susquehanna. The work is to be in bronze, and about half bigger than life.

Certainly Giulio Romano made the most unnatural horses, just as Kuyp drew impracticable cows. The veterinary surgeon may be no artist, but, to use the stable vernacular, he ought to know "a 'oss as is a 'oss." A Berlin military man, a horse Esculapius, is taking to task the pictures with horses and the equestrian statues in German galleries. Their royalties are, he insists, always badly mounted and their steeds abnormal creatures. Herr Bougert says that to represent the horse with one leg uplifted, the pose being considered effective, is most unnatural. The oldest works of art, as Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian, have horses in natural positions, but the Greeks and Romans were not always correct. The impressionist makes the horse pretty much as he pleases, and sometimes the animal would seem in the act of flinging off a hoof or a fetlock into space.

Mr. Rudolf Lehmann of London, so well known as a portrait painter, since he has exercised his calling for almost half a century, has been telling of his experiences with many distinguished sitters, such as Bulwer Lytton, Story, Huxley, the Brownings, Tennyson, Pius IX., Dickens, and others. In relation to women, when they are to be painted, Mr. Lehmann says: "I have found that ladies are always exceedingly anxious as to how they will come out in their portraits. Will they come out well? You really can never begin to paint a woman until she has forgotten that she is sitting for her portrait. She wants to look nice, and she adopts an expression which the artist must avoid, because it is not his subject's actual self. You have to catch the face at the most favorable moment, and that is when it has its natural expression—when your sitter, as I say, has forgotten that she is sitting."

Sir Edward Burne-Jones is credited with something novel in art, "distinctly amusing," so an English critic calls the new fangle. All license is permissible in certain kinds of decorative work. Then Sir Edward used a colored ground, prepared by himself, and the figures are drawn in gold, not a flat tint, but the gold "is used as freely as any other pigment, so as to yield quality and variety."

The great success of the exhibitions of English art held in recent years at the Guildhall of the City of London has led the Corporation of London to repeat them during the months of April, May, and June of the coming year. The exhibition is limited to 200 pictures, which are to come from private collections of England, France, and America, but curiously enough, the pictures wanted must be "the work of representative painters of the French school." The idea entertained is to teach the English what was French art, from Watteau down to the last impressionist. The exhibition is a free one. The Corporation of London pays all expenses, with insurance. The conveyance of pictures from the United States is placed in the hands of Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Co. of 303 Fifth Avenue, New-York, who will give all information. There are good French pictures of the last century both in New-York and Philadelphia, some of the drifts from the Joseph Bonaparte collection.

The works of Stanilas Lépine, who followed Corot so closely—he was a pupil of Corot—are now on exhibition in London. Lépine died some few years ago. As Corots run into the many thousands of dollars, the works of one of his cleverest imitators would be most desirable for those of moderate means and ambitions.

Carl J. Becker's portrait of Mr. Bartol, the President of the Bourse of Philadelphia, has found a fitting place in the new building. The likenes is an excellent one, Mr. Bartol possessing just such traits as help the artist.

Mr. Macbeth announces a special exhibition of water colors, which will be ready next month.

So that the librettist may not filch the goods of others, or perhaps so that he may help himself, Mr. R. A. Streatfield has written a volume entitled "The Opera: A History of the Development of Opera." The book treats, however, particularly of the musical merits of the opera. The development of the opera is traced and the plots given at length. The author is right when he says that Wagner's music and libretti tore to shreds former conventionalities.

MR. BARRIE AT ALDINE CLUB.

The Aldine Club on Thursday evening gave a dinner to Mr. Barrie and his friend, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, which was attended by rather more than 100 persons, among them being W. D. Howells, T. B. Aldrich, G. W. Cable, Thomas Nelson Page, Dr. Wier Mitchell, Charles Dudley Warner, R. W. Gilder, Charles Scribner, Frank H. Dodd, E. L. Burlingame, Frank H. Scott, Capt. James Thorne Harper, President of the club; Hamilton W. Mabie, and Joseph B. Gilder. In the course of his remarks Mr. Barrie said:

I have dreaded this moment all the week, and at times I have actually wished that the silver candidate would be elected, for then none of you millionaires would have been able to pay for this dinner. I am sure you are all millionaires. I have had to give up many preconceived ideas of Americans since I came here, but this one about millionaires I still stick to. I asked some publishers here if the authors weren't all millionaires, and they said they didn't know for certain, but that they all ought to be.

Five minutes after I landed here I was asked by a reporter for my views on the money question, but I referred my questioner to my publisher. I have been asked many questions by reporters here, but the commonest one, I think, is what were the names of my books. Of course, I always gave the list, and the next day I read with pleasure that I was Mr. Barrie, "whose books have drawn laughter and tears from all of us." One reporter was charmed with my "Beside the Bonny Brier Bush." I said he was very kind to say so, but Dr. Nicoll corrected him. Then he explained that he meant, of course, "The Stickit Minister," and when he found that that was also a mistake he declared that what he really meant was that charming serial now running in The Century and called "Silly Tommy." Another reporter asked me if I intended on my return to write a book of American notes like those "Charles Dixon" had written.

Another thing that my questioners have greatly desired to know is what I think of the American girl, but I have told no one that, and I shall tell it to no one except the American girl herself. I think I have already told it to one or two. The thing that has struck me most of all about your country is your colleges and universities—so many of them you have. I think they are the most splendid things in America. The ones I liked best of all are the colleges for girls, and the college for girls I liked best of all was Smith College, at Northampton, Mass. The Smith girl I liked best of all was—er—well, the only speech I ever made I made at Smith College, and the Smith girls made me promise not to address any more colleges for girls.

What impresses me especially about this gathering is to see so many publishers and authors gather here, all quite friendly. Times have changed since a certain author was executed for murdering his publisher. They say that when the author was on the scaffold he said good-bye to the minister and to the reporters, and then he saw some publishers sitting in the front row, below, and to them he did not say good-bye. He said instead: "I'll see you later." I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for this kindness, and I assure you that I shall never forget it as long as I live.

The Scope of Du Maurier.

In The Review of Reviews, Mr. Ernest Knaufft, writing of Du Maurier, thus explains his many-sidedness:

Those who have followed Du Maurier in Punch knows that the man became the consummate artist that he was by the continuous exercise of his keen observation. It became more acute and more comprehensive every day. We are no more surprised to find mysticism and mesmerism in his novels, when mysticism and mesmerism environ us, than we are to find that he introduces a Whistler, a Fred Walker, a Gérôme, a Bismarck, a Wagner, and a Gladstone, when these artists and statesmen have been factors in our nineteenth century life. The wirepulling of his puppet show was his observation, his memory. This memory, educated to the most sensitive pitch by over thirty years of observation, supplies the continuous film for his vitascope, and, as he unwinds it, there play upon the screen, with clean, crisp outlines, the images of living types and bygone characters. Du Maurier might not have been able, at the age of sixty-five, to write an Egyptian novel, as Ebers did, but, had he been spared, it would have been no trouble for him to have left the field of Bohemianism and have given us a novel of political aspirations, such as Disraeli wrote in the middle of the century.

BEST SELLING BOOKS.

Reports from Cities of the Second Size, East and West.

Several of The Bookman's reports of the best selling books, as contained in letters received from "trustworthy" sources in the towns named, were given in last week's number of The Review of Books and Art. Besides reports from New-York, reports from Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia were given. It is also interesting to note what books sold best in smaller towns for the same period—Sept. 1 to Oct. 1—and here is a group of such:

DETROIT.

1. A Venetian June. By Fuller. $1.00. (Putnam.)
2. March Hares. By Frederic. $1.25. (Appleton.)
3. Mrs. Gerald. By Pool. $1.50. (Harper.)
4. Seats of the Mighty. By Parker. $1.50. (Appleton.)
5. Black Diamonds. By Jokai. $1.50. (Harper.)
6. In the Sight of the Goddess. 75 cents. By Davis. (Lippincott.)

LOS ANGELES.

1. Seats of the Mighty. By Parker. $1.50. (Appleton.)
2. Damnation of Theron Ware. By Frederic. $1.50. (Stone & Kimball.)
3. King Noanett. By Stimson. $2.00. (Lamson, Wolfe & Co.)
4. March Hares. By Frederic. $1.25. (Appleton.)
5. The Mind of the Master. By Maclaren. $1.50. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)
6. Summer in Arcady. By Allen. $1.25. (Macmillan.)

BUFFALO.

1. Amos Judd. By Mitchell. 75 cents. (Scribner.)
2. Wise Woman. By Burnham. $1.25. (Houghton.)
3. Love in Old Clothes. By Bunner. $1.50. (Scribner.)
4. Lenox. By Hibbard. 75 cents. (Scribner.)
5. William H. Seward. By Lothrop. $1.25. (Houghton.)
6. Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes. By Morse. $4.00. (Houghton.)

MONTREAL.

1. Seats of the Mighty. By Parker. $1.50. (Appleton.)
2. The Mind of the Master. By Maclaren. $1.25. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)
3. The Herb-Moon. By Hobbes. $1.25. (Stokes.)
4. A Cycle of Cathay. By Martin. $2.00. (Revell.)
5. Cameos. By Corelli. $1.00. (Hutchinson.)
6. Tales of Our Coast. By Crockett and others. $1.00. (Chatto.)

DENVER.

1. Damnation of Theron Ware. By Frederic. $1.50. (Stone & Kimball.)
2. A Venetian June. By Fuller. $1.00. (Putnam.)
3. A Singular Life. By Mrs. Phelps-Ward. $1.25. (Houghton.)
4. Seats of the Mighty. By Parker. $1.50. (Appleton.)
5. King Noanett. By Stimson. $2.00. (Lamson, Wolfe & Co.)
6. March Hares. By Frederic. $1.25. (Appleton.)

ROCHESTER.

1. Hon. Peter Stirling. By Ford. $1.50. (Holt.)
2. Damnation of Theron Ware. By Frederic. $1.50. (Stone & Kimball.)
3. Seats of the Mighty. By Parker. $1.50. (Appleton.)
4. Money and Banking. By White. 50 cents. (Ginn.)
5. A Singular Life. By Mrs. Phelps-Ward. $1.25. (Houghton.)
6. March Hares. By Frederic. $1.25. (Appleton.)

SALT LAKE CITY.

1. The Damnation of Theron Ware. By Frederic. $1.50. (Stone & Kimball.)
2. Tom Grogan. By Smith. $1.50. (Houghton.)
3. Cinderella. By Davis. $1.00. (Scribner.)
4. Amos Judd. By Mitchell. 75 cents. (Scribner.)
5. A Singular Life. By Mrs. Phelps-Ward. $1.25. (Houghton.)
6. An Army Wife. By King. $1.25. (Neely.)

Let no woman who values peace of soul ever dream of marrying an author! That is to say, if he is an honest one, who makes a conscience of doing the thing he pretends to do.—Mrs. Carlyle.

A few years more will put us all in the dust, and then it will be of more importance to me to have governed myself than to have governed the State.—John Jay.

Real knowledge consists not in an acquaintance with facts, which only makes a pedant, but in the use of facts, which makes a philosopher.—Buckle.

Wealth is a luxuriant plant which everyone admires; but no one asks from what soil it has sprung.—Johanna Ambrosius.

TOPICS OUT OF MAGAZINES

Our Political Capacity Recognized.

Presenting various conditions in the United States, and the many heated questions rife to-day, The Quarterly Review asks this question: How enlightened are we?

While Russia and Germany have been gaining territory and population by the sword, the United States has been adding to her productive acres and the number of citizens with no incidents more dramatic than raids upon Spanish republics, or the plunder of the Mormons, or an occasional Indian massacre. The result was a great trading Nation, which differed, Matthew Arnold said, from other industrial communities in the fact that it had no populace. Everybody had attained a general standard of well-being except the negro and the drunken Irishman. If there were no monarchs or nobles, there were plenty of very rich men; and, considering the high level of general intelligence, the standard of comfort, the industry, and spirit of organization among the people, there was much to justify the boast of Mr. Blaine and President Harrison that they were the wealthiest Nation on the earth. It would not be correct to say of a republic noblesse oblige, but great success in economic development, the leadership in wealth and prosperity among the younger nations, should naturally provide the world with a bright example of civic knowledge. The mere fact that their success has been obtained without the apparatus of war, by the action of the people, independent of any stimulus from rulers or statesmen, sugests a widely diffused political capacity, and accordingly their popular writers and orators boast their enlightenment as well as their size and multitude.

Emerson's Wit and Humor.

There never could be born a man essentially great who did not like to laugh, or to make at least others smile. Even Schopenhauer and Nietzsche could crack their grim jokes. There is nothing incompatible in that drollery which Emerson at times indulged in. In The Forum Mr. Henry D. Lloyd thus descants on Emerson:

A pleasantry recorded of him is a story he told of a friend who carried a horse-chestnut to protect him from rheumatism. "He has never had it since he began to carry it, and indeed it appears to have had a retrospective operation, for he never had it before." An English friend tells me that while with Mr. Emerson in his garden discussing some problem of life, Mrs. Emerson called to him for some wood. Emerson went to the woodpile; when he came back he said, with his wonderful smile, "Now we will return to the real things." When Oliver Wendell Holmes asked him if he had any manual dexterity, he illustrated his want of it by replying, that he could split a shingle four ways with one nail. "Which," says Dr. Holmes, "as the intention is not to split it at all in fastening it to the roof, I took to be a confession of inaptitude for mechanical work." In later years he lost his memory of the names of things. Once he wanted his umbrella, but could not recall the word. But he got around the difficulty. "I can't tell its name, but I can tell its history. Strangers take it away." His daughter ran in one day to ask who should be invited to join their berry-picking party. "All the children," he said, "from six years to sixty."

Carlyle and Taine as Historians.

In discussing the vexed question of how history is to be written, by the idealist or the materialist, a writer in The Quarterly Review draws the distinction between Taine and Carlyle:

There are writers—the late M. Taine was a brilliant example of them—who make of history a mere department of physics, "eine reine Naturgeschichte," as the Germans would say; for whom the annals of the world are nothing more than a record of necessitated transformation and movement, and its sages, saints, and heroes mere puppets, "impotent pieces in the game" played by Natural Selection. There are others—Carlyle may serve as their spokesman—who tell us, "Universal History, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is, at the bottom, the history of the great men who have worked here; all things which we see standing accomplished in the world are properly the outward material result, the practical realization and embodiment of thoughts that dwelt in the great men sent into the world." Now the difference between these two schools has really its origin in the old controversy between freewill and determination. The school of which we take Taine as a representative is strictly necessarian; it holds that the political organism which we call a nation develops according to laws as absolute and undeviating as those which govern the growth of a physical organism. The school to which Carlyle belonged, and which professes what Mr. Herbert Spencer derisively calls "The Great Man Theory," practically accounts of will as the only reality, and does not sufficiently realize that freedom of volition is limited and conditioned.

The Magnificence of Queen Bess.

Was Queen Elizabeth shrewish? and was she beautiful? She had long passed her prime when she still flirted and ogled, and, antiquated pedant as she was, talked Latin to a Polish Ambassador. In noticing the Bishop of Peterborough's "Queen Elizabeth," The Quarterly Review thus describes the elegances of her times:

"The royal beds were covered with quilts of silk or velvet, shining with gold and silver work, or embroidered counterpanes lined with ermine, surmounted by crimson testers or canopies 'most richly ornamented with pearl.' Italian, French, and English books were to be had with illustrations of patterns and devices for silk, crewel, and lace work. The ladies were adepts in the use of the needle, and many specimens of work of the Tudor period which have come down to us are of the highest order of excellence. Queen Elizabeth and the Countess of Pembroke were noted for their skill in needlework. Among the populace, 'straw pellets,' writes Harrison, 'covered onelie with a sheet, under coverlets made of dagswain, and a good round log under their heads in steed of a bolster,' gave place to mattresses of flock, beds and pillows, which previously 'were thought meet onelie for women in childbed.' Farmers were enabled to buy feather beds and cover them with tapestry. Pewter was taking the place of 'treene platters,' and wooden spoons were being replaced by silver or tin. Glasses became, as Falstaff put it, 'the only drinking;' and Harrison notes the rage among the upper classes for vessels of Venetian glass."

The Whipping Post in Boston.

Alice Morse Earle, in an article on "Punishments of Bygone Days," found in the last Chapbook, after giving John Taylor, the Water Poet's, rhymed descriptions of corporal punishment in London, explains how rapidly flogging came into use in Boston:

The whipping post was speedily in full force in Boston. At the session of the court held Nov. 30, 1630, one man was sentenced to be whipped for stealing a loaf of bread; another for shooting fowl on the Sabbath, another for swearing, another for leaving a boat "without a pylott." Then we read of John Pease that for "stryking his mother and deryding her he shalbe whipt."

Lying, swearing, taking false toll, perjury, selling rum to the Indians, all were punished by whipping. Pious regard for the Sabbath was fiercely upheld by the support of the whipping post. In 1643, Roger Scott, for "repeated sleeping on the Lord's Day," and for striking the person who waked him from his godless slumber, was sentenced to be severely whipped. Women were not spared in public chastisement. "The gift of prophecy" was at once subdued in Boston by lashes, as was unwomanly carriage.

The Social Position of Actors.

The time was in France when the actor had no social position, and certainly no spiritual one. Special dispensation was necessary when the Catholic Church allowed a mass to be said for the repose of an actor's soul. In The Chautauquan Prof. Warren, describing the Molière period, writes:

The social position of actors in Molière's time was a low one. Not from any prejudice against the stage, evidently, since dramatists like Corneille and Scarron were on the same footing at the Hôtel de Rambouillet and the other salons of Paris as poets and essayists, and were elected to the French Academy as readily. Indeed, it would seem as though the composition of plays was the shortest road to distinction in the Paris of Molière, as it is to-day. But with the actors it was another question. Their wandering, unsettled modes of life had evidently told against them. They were not admitted to society whether their conduct was good or bad. They were not even considered in the light of literary persons. Molière met his friends, Boileau, La Fontaine, Furetière, at public cafés. As a writer of comedy he was either not taken seriously or had incurred too much hostility on the part of influential sets, the clergy through "Tartuffe," the salons through "Les Femmes Savantes." As an actor he was considered an outcast with his class, and when on his deathbed he asked for spiritual consolation, his appeal fell on deaf ears till it was too late. So that it was with the greatest difficulty that his widow procured a bit of consecrated ground in which to lay the remains of the unshrived comedian.

The Ventilation of Houses.

The French and the Italians seem to manage with less fresh air in their living or sleeping rooms than most other people. In The Chatauquan "The Family Doctor" gives some excellent advice on ventilation.

Let the Amalekites worship the Goddess of Health on mountain tops and save expenses and your life together by establishing a home-made refrigeration camp. Cover your catarrh patients as warm as they like—six quilts if three are not enough—but turn their faces to the open window, and rely upon it that they can breathe air of any temperature on the mild side of zero not only with absolute impunity but with beneficial results unattainable by drug methods.

From sunset to 6 A. M. also ventilate your parlors and dining rooms; at dawn close the windows, stir the fires till the thermometer in the centre of the room has risen to 70°; then sprinkle a hot shovel with a pinch of incense or fumigating powder (another inexpensive lung balm) and ring the breakfast bell.

Your neighbors may stare, or try to stare, at your proceedings, but while their eyes are almost blind with catarrh your family will enjoy the light of a sanitary Goshen, and recover completely about a week before the end of the surrounding lung epidemic.

The Buddhist Sacred Tree.

Father Huc, when he could not understand what seemed to him to be marvelous, invariably set it down to the devil. There was a sacred tree near a lamasery which put out leaves impressed with a sacred character of the Tibetan language. Bayard Taylor, however, explained how it was done. In the bulletin of the American Geographical Society the exact character of this tree is described—and how the letters are made.

The story of the sacred tree that grows in front of the temple in the Tibetan lamasery of Kumbum has been severely shaken by recent investigations. Father Huc told, in his charming book, of this tree whose leaves were miraculously inscribed with figures of Buddha, sacred formulae or prayers. Later explorers, among whom were Potanine, Grenard, and Szechenyi, saw the tree and attempted to explain the mysterious markings on its leaves and bark. M. Potanine thought some insect wrought the tracings. Another explanation was that the markings pertained naturally to the tree, which was very remarkable, indeed, inasmuch as whole sentences in the Tibetan language might be read on the leaves. The one thing certain was that the priests sold the leaves at a very high price to the faithful. M. Edouard Blanc, the explorer, who has returned to France, saw the sacred tree while in Tibet, and asserts that the holy inscriptions are an evident artifice of human hands, and that the imposition has been handed down from one generation to another of the lamas of Kumbum, who number about 2,000. Some of the leaves were submitted, last Summer, to Mr. Thistleton-Dyer of Kew Gardens, London. He says that the tree is an ordinary syringa villosa, common in China, and that the markings are impressed on the leaves by molds, aided probably with heat.

False Earthquake Predictions.

Predictions of a sensational character in regard to the weather may do little harm. The self-constituted prophet outside the regular meteorological bureau is, however, always a fraud. But the man who foresees an earthquake may do a great deal of mischief. The Bulletin of the American Geographical Society prints this:

"Professor" Falb of Vienna inflicted grievous injury upon Athens in 1894 by predicting that the city would suffer severely from the earthquake on May 5. Nearly every one who could do so fled from the city, and there was indeed great suffering, caused, however, entirely by Falb, for there was no earthquake. Globus (Vol. LXX., No. 1) says that another of his mischievous prophecies threw Valparaiso, Chile, into a sad state of terror in March last. He predicted one of his "critical days" for March 29, and for several days preceding all the trains were crowded with fugitives bound for the mountains. The number of fugitives was about 7,000. There was no earthquake nor trouble of any sort except that caused by this irresponsible prophet.

How Plimsoll Saved Sailors.

It was after a long fight, continued over many years, that Mr. Plimsoll convinced the House of Commons that there sailed out of British ports on British ships men who were doomed to shipwreck and death. Lieut. John M. Ellicott, United States Navy, describing what is the Plimsoll measure in St. Nicholas for November, tells how it was finally carried:

At last Plimsoll got a vague sort of an act passed, giving the Board of Trade power to survey ships going to sea, and to stop those which seemed to be unseaworthy. This was in 1873, and during the first nine months of the act 286 vessels were surveyed, and 256 of them found unseaworthy. At least one in every ten was found to be so dangerously overloaded as to be in almost a sinking condition before leaving the dock. Of course, this opened the eyes of the Board of Trade and of Parliament, and Plimsoll's mark became an established feature on British sea-going ships; but its establishment was fought against by ship owners, inch by inch. It was nicknamed the "pancake," and ridiculed and treated with contempt in every way. Some ship owners put the mark on their smoke stacks in defiance and derision. Plimsoll held to his idea, however, even getting himself suspended from the House of Commons one day for being too blunt and violent in his plain talk upon the subject. The result was "The Merchant Shipping Act of 1876," making the Plimsoll mark compulsory on all British seagoing vessels, and requiring its position to be fixed, not by the ship owners, but by the Board of Trade.

Drink Water Plentifully.

The general tendency of people is not to drink water enough. Pure water itself never can be unwholesome, unless it is taken at too low a temperature, when food is eaten. The reason for this is that digestion stops until the cold water in the system is brought up to the proper temperature. In The Chautauquan the following advice is given:

We have proof that an insufficient quantity of drinking water is a frequent source of disease. George Henry Fox, M. D., professor of diseases of the skin in the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says in a recent article on this subject: "It is quite certain that few people drink too much water, and I feel sure that many unpleasant feelings and symptoms of actual disease would quickly disappear if the sufferers only appreciated the value of this best and cheapest of all remedies (pure water.)" Dr. Charles L. Dana, professor of nervous diseases in the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School, in an article on diet in nervous diseases, says: "Water should be drunk between meals or before meals, and a moderate amount at meals. At least three pints, or about six tumblerfuls, should be taken daily. American neurotics do not drink water enough. They have half dessicated nerves, and dessication increases nervous irritability."

Wages and Currency Depreciation.

There was a plenty of paper money in the Confederacy, but the food supply was constantly diminishing. Gunton's Magazine of American Economics and Political Science explains what were then exact conditions. With an overdose of silver now, the same want of balance would again appear.

Confederate money began to depreciate practically as soon as it was issued. Thus, it appears, according to Mrs. Davis, that by November, 1862, prices had risen to such an extent that corn would bring $15 a barrel, and wheat $4.50 a bushel, while only three months later chickens were worth $12 a pair and bacon $8 a pound. In 1864 came a genuine Bryan millennium. Flour sold for $300 a barrel; turkeys, $60 each; white beans, $65 a bushel; milk, $4 a quart, and so on. This would have meant boundless wealth to the Southern farmers, but for the fact that they had to make their purchases on the same luxurious scale. Their coffee, for instance, in 1862, cost them $4 a pound; tea, $18 to $20 a pound, and sugar, $20 a pound; later on they had to pay $100 to $200 for a pair of boots, while to get an old pair tapped cost $50. For a plate of fried oysters at a restaurant, they would be charged $5; for roast beef, $3.50; cup of coffee, $3, &c.

Woman and the Naturalist.

To study woman from a zoological standpoint may seem distasteful, as lacking in sentiment, but it is probably the only rational method. Dr. W. K. Brooks of the Johns Hopkins University discusses the conditions of the woman in the past:

Primitive man was, no doubt, an ugly, ferocious brute, but there is evidence that primitive woman admired his ferocity and was quite ready to abandon him and follow a more ferocious brute with resignation and even with exultation. If the woman of the heroic age was in constant danger of lifelong slavery under covetous and able-bodied neighbors, her men-folk were, according to the "Odyssey," in no less danger of furnishing a bloody meal for dogs. Any delicate and refined woman of to-day would find the common life of a woman of the Dark Ages unendurable. The women of the Dark Ages were not over-refined, nor, for that matter, were those in the time of good Queen Bess; and the life of either of those periods would be misery and wretchedness to the men of the nineteenth century as well as to the women.

Those who talk of the subjection of woman to man's dominion, and her emancipation from his tyranny, forget that during historical times the whole human race has improved in the virtues of self-restraint and humanity, and that, even if there has as yet been no material progress in disinterestedness, selfishness has unquestionably become more enlightened and broad-minded. Instead of being something wrested from hard-hearted man, the improvement of the condition of woman is only one aspect of that progress which benefits all—the young, the mature, the aged, women and men alike. Man has not deliberately worked out his destiny. He has been shaped and controlled by influences of which he has been for the most part totally ignorant; influences which are purely natural, shining like the sun on the evil and the good, and descending like rain on the just and the unjust; and woman, like man, has had her part in the whole history of our race.

Browning.

As when amid some vast orchestral din
The organ's deep majestic sound is heard;
So doth thy voice with Life's great mystery stirred,
Sweep o'er the strife of flute and violin.
—ROBERT ADGER BOWEN in The Bookman for November.

Just Published.

THE TRIUMPH OF DEATH.

By GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

Translated by Arthur Hornblow. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

"The writer of the greatest promise to-day in Italy, and perhaps one of the most unique figures in contemporary literature, is Gabriele D'Annunzio, the poet-novelist.

"'A pagan of the time of Nero' is the comparison which M. de Vogue, the most lenient of critics has found for him, and it is well applied; nowhere since the time of the Caesars can one find the same daring crudeness side by side with the purest gems of poetic thought * * * "—The Bookman.

"'The Triumph of Death,' which the French critic M. de Vogue, says, has a right to be known as one of the master books of our time, is the third novel of the series known as the 'Romances of the Rose,' and it is even more audacious in its theories, keener in its analyses, more pessimistic in its conclusions, and more terrifying in its realism than any of the volumes that have preceded it. The appearance of the book in English is likely to create a sensation among American readers."—New-York Journal.

TALES FROM A MOTHER-OF-PEARL CASKET.

By ANATOLE FRANCE.

Translated by Henri Pene du Bois. 16mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.25.

A charming collection of short stories and sketches by one of the first of contemporary French authors.

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A Novel.

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Author of "Mr. Bailey Martin," "Corruption," etc. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

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A Romance of an Old World.

By JAMES COWAN.

With illustrations by Walter C. Greenough. 12mo, cloth extra, gilt top, $1.50.

"It is the most remarkable book which has appeared from this part of the country since Edward Bellamy's famous 'Looking Backward,' and like that work it is a picture of a Utopia, but the perfect state of society which Mr. Cowan presents is not that of a Boston of the year 2000, but that of an imagined Mars of the present day, an older and vastly more advanced world. * * * Mr. Cowan has attained a measure of success which is distinctly creditable."—Springfield Republican.

GEORGE H. RICHMOND & CO., Publishers,

12 East 15th St., New-York.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The Messrs. Harper & Brothers announce as in press Prof. Woodrow Wilson's "George Washington." This work is not alone a biography, but is a history of America in Washington's time. The Professor of Jurisprudence of Princeton University takes the culmination of the Colonial period, with the overthrow of the French dominion on American soil, and concludes with the establishment of the United States on the firm basis of Constitutional law. With such historic surroundings George Washington is made the conspicuous figure. The work will be handsomely made up with illustrations by Howard Pyle and others.

The Messrs. Putnam will publish this month an important work by Henry Osborn Taylor, entitled "Ancient Ideals: a Study of Intellectual and Spiritual Growth, from Early Times to the Establishment of Christianity." This work is described as an attempt to treat human development from the standpoint of the ideals of the different races, as these ideals disclose themselves in the art and literature, in the philosophy and religion, and in the conduct and political fortunes of each race." It has been the author's special endeavor "to preserve a unity of plan in setting forth the part taken by each race in the human drama. He has sought to make clear the nature of the contribution made by each to the stages of human growth reached before the Christian era, and to indicate in what respect these contributions became permanent elements of humanity and thus elements of its further possibilities—possibilities that find in Christianity perfect conditions for their final realization." The work comprises two octavo volumes of about 450 pages each.

As an impression might be had from Mr. Andrew Lang's "Life of Lockhart" that the biographer of Sir Walter Scott received no pecuniary gain for his work, Mr. Lang writes in The Athenaeum that he knows from an "allusion in a letter to Mr. Cadell, that Lockhart was paid a considerable fee by the trustees, while the main profits went into the trustees' hands toward the payment of Sir Walter's debts."

Why should M. Paul Bourget write imitatively of Stendhal? A new book by the French romance maker is announced, conceived in the Stendhal manner, and to be called "Le Stendhal Club."

Miss Wormeley's last translation of Balzac is "Juana," and the Messrs. Roberts Brothers of Boston will have it ready by the 10th of this month.

The November number of The Educational Review will have a paper by Mr. L. Marillier on "Public Schools of Paris." The publication will also contain discussions on such subjects as "The Notebook as Evidence of Preparation for College," "The Kindergarten from a College Standpoint," and "Teachers' Scholarship in Summer Schools."

A notable success has been reached by Prof. Giddings's "Principles of Sociology." Two editions having been disposed of in eight months, the Macmillan Company has now ready a third edition.

An interesting volume, entitled "The Japanese Alps," by the Rev. Walter Weston, has just been published by Mr. John Murray. Mr. Weston's book is in the guise of a personal narrative, with his explorations into the unfamiliar mountain regions of Japan. The traditions and superstitions of these mountain districts are presented.

There always will be curiosity to know what kind of man was Gen. Gordon. Demetrius Boulger, who was Gordon's friend, has written a biography of this remarkable man, which will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Miss Dunlop, who was Gordon's niece and his literary executrix, has given her help.

Mr. Brayley-Hodgett's "Round About Armenia" will be published by the Messrs. Sampson Low. In the volume will be found the causes which have brought about the present terrible crisis in Asia Minor.

The Princess Mary of Thurn and Taxis has written a volume of travels, with the title "Unknown Austria." This terra incognita is that portion of the empire lying east of Trieste. The book will deal with the present and the past, and especially will the relics of former Roman occupation be presented. The Macmillan Company will be the publisher.

A complete edition of Browning and at a reasonable price is what has been long wanted in England, although here we have long had one. A first volume, edited by Mr. Birrell, was at once taken. The second volume is about being issued.

Messrs. Coates & Co. of Philadelphia announce "The Fireside Edition of Shakespeare." The volume is handsomely illustrated by leading English artists, and contains views of Stratford-on-Avon. The same house has ready a new edition of Josephus, translated by William Whiston.

"The Treasury of American Sacred Song" will be published by Mr. Henry Frowde. The editor of the volume is the Rev. W. Garrett Horder.

The Messrs. Hatchard have ready a life of Nicholas Breakspear, (Adrian IV.) the only Pope that England ever gave to Rome. The author is Mr. Arthur L. Humphreys.

Mr. Gleeson White, who is well known in the United States for his varied abilities, literary and artistic, is the editor of "The Parade," to be published by Henry Holt & Co., and to contain fairy tales by the late Sir Richard Burton and John Oliver Hobbes, with verses by Richard le Gallienne.

In looking over the public library of Bristol, England, some rare old books have been found bound up with other volumes—a medical work printed in Venice, (1479,) a Promptuarium Parvulorum, printed by R. Pynson, (1499,) and a copy of the first edition of "Paradise Lost."

A curious contribution to fiction will be Prof. Mahaffy's fragment of a Greek novel, found on a papyrus at Fayoum, the date of which is 100 B. C.

The widow of William Morris asks that friends of her husband send to Mr. J. W. Mackail, at 27 Young Street, Kensington, London, W., any letters of her husband, and says that "letters written in his early years will be especially valuable." She expresses the desire that "the record of her husband's life and work may be, as far as possible, given to the world in a single and complete form."

Under the superintendence of Messrs. B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt the Clarendon Press will issue a new volume of Greek papyri. There will be copies in it of fragments of the five books of the Iliad.

Mr. James Barnes, who follows the traditions of the Bainbridge family, has completed his "Naval Actions of the War of 1812," and the Messrs. Harper & Brothers have it ready for publication. The Messrs. Harper & Brothers have in press "The Ship's Company," by J. D. Jerrold Kelley, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy; "Frances Waldeaux," by Rebecca Harding Davis; "In the Old Herrick House," by Ellen Douglas Deland; "A Virginia Cavalier," by Molly Elliot Sewell; "The Square of Sevens," by E. Irenaeus Stevenson; "Love in the Backwoods," by Langdon Elwyn Mitchell; "The Mystery of Sleep," by John Bigelow; "Bound in Shallows," by Eva Wilder Broadhead; "The Relations of Literature to Life," by Charles Dudley Warner; "The Elephant's Track, and Other Stories," by M. E. M. Davis; "Tom Sawyer Abroad; Tom Sawyer, Detective," by Mark Twain, and "Tomalyn's Ghost," by G. B. Durgin.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will soon publish "The American Book Prices Current" for 1896. The volume will contain the prices of books, manuscripts, and autographs sold at auction in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia from September, 1895, to September, 1896. The first volume of 1895 was so useful that at once the entire edition was taken. The index of the volume will be most carefully arranged, and altogether it will be made up in the best typographical manner.

Mr. William T. Hornady, best known as a zoologist and taxidermist and the author of "Two Years in the Jungle," has written a romance entitled "The Man Who Became a Savage," which is meeting with much success. The publishers are the Peter Paul Book Company of Buffalo.

For young people Mrs. William Starr Dana has written an attractive book, "Plants and Their Children." A former volume by Mrs. Dana, entitled "How to Know Wild Flowers," was a highly successful volume. The life of the plants, including their roots, stems, buds, leaves, flowers, fruits, is all told in "Plants and Their Children," and in simple language. The publishers are the American Book Company.

Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff having kept account of all the incidents in which he was an actor between 1851 and 1872, has issued a volume of such reminiscences under the title of "Notes from a Diary." Mr. Murray is the publisher.

Mr. F. C. Selous's account of Matabeleland, a complete narrative of the recent events both before and during the insurrection there, is to be published very shortly.

A new edition of Andrew Tuer's "The History of the Horn-Book" has just been issued.

Mr. Felix Moscheles, who was an intimate friend of Du Maurier, is writing a work, to be entitled "In Bohemia with Du Maurier." It will settle the controversy about the origin of "Trilby." Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish the book.

In uniform style with the Cambridge editions of Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, and Browning, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue the "Complete Poetical Works of Lowell."

Pirates, or gentleman adventurers, the terms being interchangeable, are always subjects of interest. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will publish at once Mr. F. J. Costello's "Master Ardick, Buccaneer." The romance has to do with Henry Morgan, who sacked Panama.

The Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish shortly the "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," by Poultney Bigelow; "Alone in China," by Julian Ralph; "Gascoine's Ghost," by G. P. Burgin; "The Dwarf's Tailor, and Other Fairy Tales," by Zoe Dana Underhill; "In the First Person," by Maria Louise Pool; "Clarissa Furioso," by W. E. Norris, and "Love in the Backwoods," by Langdon Elwyn Mitchell.

"Marm Lisa," just concluded in The Atlantic Monthly, one of Mrs. Wiggin's happiest stories, is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Messrs. Herbert S. Stone & Co. announce a novelette by Henry James, the title of which is "What Maisie Knew."

THE DAY'S BEST VERSE.

Changing Days.

Soon the days that hide behind
The little bedroom window blind,
They that come and peep within
Eyes from dreamy sleep to win,
Soon they'll bear a different face,
Soon they'll wear another grace.
We shall greet them open-eyed,
Though behind white hills they hide;
We shall find them gone away,
Oh! so early, while we play.

But just now—"betwixt, between,"
Grass grows yellow, grass grows green;
Days are short, or days are long,
As the cloud-flocks closer throng;
Or the gray cloud-curtains rise,
Showing sunsets to our eyes—
Sunset clouds and lights that lie
Trailing in the western sky,
While at dusk the wind, grown bold,
Plucks the loosened leaves of gold.
—RUDOLPH F. BUNNER in November St. Nicholas.

The Real Question.

Folks is talkin' 'bout de money, 'bout de silvah an' de gold;
All de time de season's changin' an' de days is gittin' cold.
An' dey's wond'rin' 'bout de metals, whethah we'll have one or two,
While de price o' coal is risin' an' dey's two months' rent dat's due.

Some folks says dat gold's de only money dat is wuff de name,
Den de othahs rise an' tell 'em dat dey ought to be ashame,
An' dat silvah is de only thing to save us f'om de powah
Of de gold-bug ragin' 'roun' an' seekin' who he may devowah.

Well, you folks kin keep on shoutin' wif yo' gold er silvah cry,
But I tell you people hams is sceece an' fowls is roostin' high.
An' hit ain't de so't o' money dat is pesterin' my min',
But de question I want answered 's how to git at any kin'!
—PAUL DUNBAR, in Harper's Weekly.

WAITING.

Here I sit, alone, alone,
Ever list'ning for mine own,
For his step, his laugh, his tone
Like a flute note softly blown.

Will he never, nevermore
Come in smiling at the door,
With the rapt look that he wore
When his task of love was o'er?

Will he never stoop and say,
"Mother, I am tired to-day,"
Like a child from too much play;
"Kiss me in the dear old way?"

Nay! I cannot think it so.
He will come to me, I know,
Smiling sweet and speaking low—
He will come, or I will go.

Father! only let us greet,
Here, or wheresoe'er his feet
Go upon love's errands sweet.
Send him—take me—as seems meet.
—JAMES BUCKHAM, in Harper's Bazar.

The Moon's a Witch.

The Moon's a witch!
She has lived by herself, austere and cold,
And she knows all the mysteries ages old.
The heart called Love in her is dead,
But she wields a weird, subtle attraction instead,—

Oh, the Moon's a witch!

She has let no heart on hers have play,
Though hearts from others she's drawn away;
'Tis from them she's learned the mysteries old,
But the price for this—that her heart is cold,
O poor, sad witch!
—Time and the Home for October.

Dirge.

Grieve no more, all ye who are sighing—
Wail no more for the blest.
Fear no more, O ye that are dying—
Death is the last and best,
And the end of life is rest.

I, too, feared, and as children crying
Lay them down to their sleep,
Spectre-haunted, struggling, defying,
Sunk to my slumber deep
'Mid the moanings of those who weep.

What to me though the marbles crumble
Slowly o'er my head!
What to me are the storms that rumble
Fiercely above my bed!
For peace is with the dead.

Mourn them not, O ye that are sighing—
Mourn no more for the blest.
Fear no ill, ye souls of the dying—
Know that the last is best,
And the joy of heaven is rest.
CHARLES KELSEY GAINES in The Pocket Magazine for November.

God's Garden.

There is a fenceless garden overgrown
With buds and blossoms and all sorts of leaves;
And once among the roses and the sheaves
The Gardener and I were there alone.
He led me to the plot where I had thrown
The fennel of my days on wasted ground,
And in the riot of sad weeds I found
The fruitage of a life that was my own.

My life! Ah, yes, there was my life, indeed!
And there were all the lives of human kind;
And they were like a book that I could read,
Whose every leaf, miraculously signed,
Controlled itself from Thought's eternal seed,
Love-rooted in God's garden of the Mind.
EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON in The Globe Quarterly Review.

William Morris.

Out of England's dwindling choir
A bard of pure Virgilian touch
Has fallen. His was no harp of fire,
But tender, dreamy. It was such
As one who, fond of langurous tunes,
Could wish for Summer afternoons,
Or hear with pleasure all the day,
Till Summer's self should fade away.

He gave us light from land and sea,
Rare tales of old mythologie;
And, if with sorrows sad enough,
Full of the marvelous lore of love.

No more fair dreams of Paradise
From his rapt lyre for us shall rise;
Ended 1 all that lulling verse
Which Jason's quest could so rehearse,
And which from Odin's polar sky
Drew wonders so idyllicly.

With lotus and nepenthe filled,
He had the artful power to gild
And touch with charm each tale he told,
And make its sorcery manifold.

But now Death comes, and, ruthless, steals away
"The idle singer of an empty day."
—JOEL BENTON in The Outlook.

A Delectable Land.

Over the hills and far away
There are dreadful dragons that knights may slay—
Great snorting dragons with brazen scales,
And wings of leather, and coiling tails.
But if you're the proper kind of knight,
With a suit of mail and a sword that's bright,
You may whip those dragons and win the day,
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away
There are ogres living in castles gray,
With a horn to blow and the drawbridge down,
And the ogres bellow and stamp and frown.
But it doesn't do to be frightened—no!
You must face them boldly and strike a blow,
And then you marry the Princess May,
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away
There are fairy monarchs in grand array,
With gnomes and pixies and brownies, too;
And my! the marvelous things they do!
But though they startle you just a bit,
They will help a lad who is sharp of wit,
And it's fun to watch when they dance and play—
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away
You may have an excellent time, I say.
There are golden islands and magic springs,
And jabberwockies—and heaps of things!
You can't be dull in a land like that,
With enchanted boots and a talking cat,
So is it a wonder you long to stray
Over the hills and far away?
—FELIX LEIGH in the November St. Nicholas.

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Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's "History of the City of New-York,"

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The New-York Times Sunday Magazine Supplement

SPECIAL
HORSE SHOW NUMBER

The Issue of Sunday, Nov. 8, will be brim full of interest to everybody who is looking forward to the coming social event of the year. Brilliantly illustrated with

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Every one will be interested in the latest portraits of the ladies prominent in the fashionable world who will figure in this annual social function. Among them

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Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer,
Mrs. Almeric Paget,
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Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer Driving the Coach "Lightning."

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Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., on His Polo Pony.

Col. Kip's Champion Pair of Roadsters.

Mrs. F. D. Beard Riding Her Jumping Horse, "Perfection."

Mrs. Beach Riding Mrs. Hyde's Horse, "Beauty."

Aurel Batonyi Driving His Four-in-hand to the Coach "Good Times," with Lillian Russell on the Box-seat.

Mrs. R. M. Squire on Horseback.

Emil Antony on His High School Horse.

Charles F. Bates and His Sensational Park Team.

Among other pictures of horses are:

Mrs. S. S. Howland's Jumper, "Lady Bird"; E. H. Harriman's Trotter, "Stamboul." "Quartermaster" and His Get. Imported Hackney, "Cadet." The Suburban Winner, "Lazzarone." High-stepper, "Performer."

Splendid portraits of the officers of the National Horse Show Association:

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Portraits of these Judges and Exhibitors at the Show:

A. J. Cassatt,	C. J. Hamlin,
A. Newbold Morris,	James Galway,
H. K. Bloodgood,	Richard Gibson,
George R. Read,	Charles M. Reed,
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OCCUPANTS OF THE BOXES:

The only correct diagram published, showing location of boxes and giving the names of the occupants; also the daily features of the week's show in the ring.

A Handbook of the Show.

Pictures of Newest Styles of Traps

The text will tell an interesting story about the American National horse, the trotter; another article treats of the thoroughbred as a saddle horse; a third is about the Horse Show as a social function; another tells of Horse Shows as educators of public taste in horses and equipages.

If you would know "the correct thing" in traps; what gowns the ladies will wear; what jewelry is proper for adornment; how to care for your harness horse; what the pacer has done; how the hackney came into vogue; what the lingo of the horseman means; how the hunting set have helped the show; and what the clubmen have to suggest as improvements, you will find it all in the Magazine Supplement. The main sheet will, as usual, contain

"All the News that's fit to Print."

The New-York Times.

Hindu Hygienics.

Mr. E. H. Hankins, in The Nineteenth Century, explains Hindu ideas as to the pollution of water, and how religion has more to do with cleanliness than sense:

While staying the other day in a bungalow in the Ram Bagh Garden, which is situated above Agra, on the banks of the river, a fisherman came to me and complained that my servants had dug a drain from the cook house, and that from it dirty water was running into the river. The servants had made this drain by my orders, as I had a prejudice against the accumulation of stagnant water near to where my food was being prepared. On the fisherman making the complaint I hazarded the statement that it did not matter, since all up the banks of the river everywhere the natives were in the habit of depositing on its banks, as they often did at the margin of a tank, refuse which frequently fell into the water. The fisherman somewhat indignantly denied that this was the case, saying that men who would do such a thing must be of very low caste, and that higher caste people certainly always took pains to prevent the pollution of the river. To this I objected that the natives did not care whether the water was dirty or not, because a mile or two lower down the stream they were bathing at the ghats just where a large drain ran into the river. The fisherman admitted that they did this, because their ancestors had always bathed there, but at the same time he said they do not like the drain being run into the river, because the river is holy and they make many prayers to it. It appears to me that this incident well illustrates to what extent with these people cleanliness is godliness, and tends to make one regret that cleanliness has not been left a matter of common sense instead of having become incorporated with their religion.

Why Donald Left the Kirk.

From "Kate Carnegie." By Ian Maclaren. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"What's wrong with things, Donald, since we lay in Edinburgh twenty years ago, and you used to give me bits of Free Kirk sermons?"

"It iss all wrong that they hef been going these last years, for they stand to sing, and they sit to pray, and they will be using human himes. And it iss great pieces of the Bible they hef cut out, and I am told that they are not done yet, but are going from bad to worse," and Donald invited questioning.

"What more are they after, man?"

"It will be myself that has found it out, and it iss only what might be expected, but I am not saying that you will be believing me."

"Out with it, Donald; let's hear what kind of people we've come amongst."

"They've been just fairly left to themselves, and the godless bodies hef taken to watering the whisky."

In his "Ancient Civilizations," published by himself at Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. George S. Hughes does not conceive how there was a beginning to mankind or of the earth, and assumes "that the earth has always existed in much like the present form and condition, and has always been peopled." What is novel, in some respects, is that the author thinks that there was "a higher state of civilization in former time than has been attained in historic times; that in all times there have been civilized races and savages, with change of status continually occurring, both of races separately and of the world generally." Examining the work done by the geologist and the astronomer of to-day, when studying the composition or the movement of the earth, Mr. Hughes rejects the larger part of their speculations. These scientists tell us, says Mr. Hughes, that it took millions of years before the earth matured into a habitation for vegetable and animal life. Why should Providence, naïvely asks the author, have wasted so much of his time? Apart from the purely speculative writing of Mr. Hughes, his tracing of the histories of the many peoples of the past is well worked up.

THE AUTUMN BOOK LISTS.

The fifth and final series of Fall announcements, as printed in this Review of Books and Art, will be found below:

Fiction.

FREDERICK A. STOKES CO.—"Fairy Tales, Far and Near," by Arthur T. Quiller Couch, 12mo, $1.50. "The Heart of the Princess Orsa," by Anthony Hope, 12mo, $1.50. "Phroso," by Anthony Hope, to be ready in January. "The Master Craftsman," by Sir Walter Besant, 12mo, $1.50. "The City of Refuge," by Sir Walter Besant, 12mo, $1.50. "The Herb Moon," by John Oliver Hobbes, 12mo, $1.25. "Revenge," by Robert Barr, 12mo, $1.25. "The Broom Squire," by S. Baring Gould, 12mo, $1.25. "The White Shield," by Bertram Mitford, 12mo, $1.25. "The Finding of Lot's Wife," by Alfred Clark, 12mo, $1.

DILLINGHAM & Co.—"The Time Is Coming," by the Rev. W. B. Bolmer. "Mr. Mercer in New-York," by Annie Henri Wilson, 50 cents. "Edgar Fairfax," 50 cents. "Behind Plastered Walls," by W. W. M. Cornish, $1. "Mrs. Hallam's Companion," by Mary J. Holmes, $1.50. "Won Under Protest," by Celia E. Gardner. "The King of Alberia," 50 cents. "Thou Shalt Not," new edition, by Albert Ross. "St. Elmo," by Augusta E. Evans, holiday edition. "Her Mash Letters." "Frozen Humor," by R. Pitcher Woodward, 50 cents. "Sic Vita Est," by Sue Froman Matthews, $1.50. "A Woman with a Record," by Mrs. Finley Anderson.

BRENTANO.—"The First Violin," by Jessie Fothergill, two volumes, $5 and $10. "With the Green Jackets," 8vo, $1.50. "Libra, the Poise of the Scales," 12mo, $1.50.

Religious.

BRENTANO.—"Sun and Shield," by the Rev. Dr. Gustave Gotthell. "Daily Teachings of the Christian Year," by the Rev. G. H. S. Walpole, 16mo, $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

BRENTANO.—"The Gist of Whist," by Charles Emme: Coffin, 16mo, 75 cents. "Multum in Parvo; or, American Leads in Whist," 16mo, 10 cents. "Whist Openings," 16mo, $1. "Short-Suit Whist," by V. W. Starnes, 12mo, $1.25. "Bicycling for Ladies," by Maria L. Ward, 8vo, $1.50.

FREDERICK A. STOKES Co.—"Manuals of Games." "Calendars of Selected Photogravures" "Alphabet Books." "Art Histories for Beginners and Students." "Cookery Books," by Thomas J. Murrey. "Books on Dogs and Cats." "Pocket Dictionaries." "Annuals for Children," (1.) "The Infants' Magazine," (2.) "The Children's Friend," 75 cents and $1. "The Children of To-day," "Little Belles and Beaux," "Little Men and Maids," three volumes, by Francis M. Brundage. "Children's Singing Games," by Eleanor Withey Willard, $1.25. "Chrysanthemums," by Paul de Longpré, 4to, $2.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

THE LETTERS OF VICTOR HUGO. Edited by Paul Meurice. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By J. Thatcher and Ferdinand Schwill. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE COURT OF KING ARTHUR. By W. H. Frost. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A BOOK OF SCOUNDRELS. By Charles Whibley. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ITALY. By S. Kirkland. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

HISTORICAL BRIEFS. By James Schouler. 8vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

A HISTORY OF FRANCE. By Victor Drury. 12mo. New-York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Two volumes. $3.

CHAPTERS FROM A LIFE. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By W. M. Sloane. Large 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. Vol. I. $7.

THE RUINED CITIES OF MASHONALAND. By J. T. Bent. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By John Fiske. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Two volumes. $8.

Religion and Science.

PLANTS AND THEIR CHILDREN. By Mrs. W. S. Dana. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 65 cents.

THE NEW AND TRUE RELIGION. By C. M. Stebbins. 8vo. Boston: Publishers' Printing Company.

THE PROPHETS OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH. By Lyman Abbott, &c. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

GOD, THE CREATOR AND LORD OF ALL. By Samuel Harris, LL. D. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes $5.

AN ILLUSTRATED FLORA OF THE NORTHERN UNITED STATES, &c. By N. L. Britton. 8vo. Volume I. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Fiction.

THE FINAL WAR. By Louis Tracy. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

THE YOUNG VOYAGEURS. By Capt. Mayne Reid. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

DORCAS HOBDAY. By Charles Rokeby. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

LIMITATIONS. By E. F. Benson. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE. By Thomas Hardy. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A REBELLIOUS HEROINE. By J. K. Bangs. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

MY VILLAGE. By E. B. Smith. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE GIRL FROM OSHKOSH. By Ike. 16mo. Chicago: E. A. Weeks & Co.

ROBERT URQUHART. By Gabriel Setoun. 8vo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

GREEN FIRE. By Fiona Macleod. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

MY YOUNG MASTER. By Opie Read. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

KATE CARNEGIE. By Ian Maclaren. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE WHEELS OF CHANCE. By H. G. Wells. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BARKER'S LUCK. By Bret Harte. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

MARM LISA. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

TAQUISARA. By F. Marion Crawford. 16mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. 2 volumes. $2.

THE COUNTRY OF THE POINTED FIRS. By Sarah Orne Jewett. 16mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

OLIVE ROSCOE. By E. E. Green. 12mo. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons.

TOMMY, ANNE, AND THE THREE HEARTS. By Mabel Osgood Wright. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE MERRY FIVE. By Penn Shirley. 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.

THE ROSEBUD CLUB. By Grace Le Barron. 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 75 cents.

Miscellaneous.

ANILHOWEE BOYS AT COLLEGE. By S. E. Morrison. 12mo. New-York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

A BIRDING ON A BRONCO. By Florence A. Merriam. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

MORE NONSENSE FOR THE SAME BODIES AS BEFORE. By A Nobody. London: Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co.

THE FIVE GREAT SKEPTICAL DRAMAS OF HISTORY. By the Late John Owen. 8vo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROES ON THE STAGE. By C. E. L. Wingate. 12mo. New-York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

PARAKITES. A Treatise on Tailless Kites. By G. T. Woglom. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

ECHOES FROM THE MOUNTAIN. By C. E. D. Phelps. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

THE LONG WALLS. By Edridge S. Brooks and John Alden. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE JOY OF LIFE. By Emma Wolf. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

A FEARLESS INVESTIGATOR. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

A RAMBLE AT SEWANEE. By the Rev. C. F. Hoffman. 12mo. New-York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.

THE COMPLETE ANGLER. By Izaak Walton. 12mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company.

AUDIENCES. By Florence P. Holden. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

IMPRESSIONS AND EXPERIENCES. By W. D. Howells. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

FOOTBALL. By Walter Camp and Lorin F. Deland. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

CAPTIVE MEMORIES. By J. T. White. 8vo. New-York: J. T. White & Co. $4.50.

CAPE COD. By H. D. Thoreau. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Two volumes. $5.

QUINTETS AND OTHER VERSES. By W. H. Thorne. 16mo. New-York: The Globe Review.

MODERN IDOLS. By W. H. Thorne. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

CAPT. COOK'S VOYAGES ROUND THE WORLD. With an Introductory Life. By M. B. Synge. 8vo. New-York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

Are Our Indians Disappearing?

A curious article may be found in the November Arena, which questions the fact so constantly advanced that the Indians are disappearing. J. Worden Pope, United States Army, presents a long series of figures to prove what he believes is a mistaken idea about our Indians. Looking up the records of the Iroquois he finds that in 1850 they were numbered as 5,225. In the Indian Office in 1877 the count was 5,881. The conclusion he arrives at is as follows:

No amount of loose compilation by guesswork, indulged in by ordinary writers, can stand before the perfect method and unprejudiced study given by these honest-government inquirers, and their deductions will undoubtedly be accepted as conclusive by all unprejudiced students.

It may therefore be claimed with confidence that the notion of the dying-out of the Indian race on this continent is a popular fallacy which the painstaking system of modern research has exploded; though it will long remain in the minds of the people as a tradition rendered sacred by many generations of believers, and will still hold its place as a historic fact to be worked up by sentimentalists in story, song, and romance.

It is time, however, that future historians should, in the interest of truth, relegate the theory of the disappearance of the race of North American Indians to its proper place among the disproved fallacies of history.

The Birmingham Council.

In the Century, for November, Mr. George F. Parker explains, in his "Object Lesson in Municipal Government," what are exact conditions in Birmingham. Taking the Council, its composition is thus described:

The Council is a thoroughly representative body. Of the seventy-two members of the present Council, twenty-three are manufacturers, six are classified as gentlemen, (men retired from business,) six are provision merchants, five are brass and iron founders, solicitors, jewelers, and medical men respectively, three are merchants, there are two each of auctioneers, chemists, and drapers, while printers, teachers, butchers, bakers, glass workers, tin-plate workers, and newspaper managers each have one. So far as I can find out, but one publican has ever been in the Council, although this class had much influence prior to 1871.

No member has any privileges on a railway or public conveyance of any sort, even on the tramways belonging to the city, or admission to a theatre or entertainment, and none is permitted to vote on a question when he has a personal interest. He is subject to a fine of £50, with loss of office, if he enters into any contract with the city, or sells an article of even the smallest value to the Council, or to any of its subsidiary or associated committees or departments. So strictly is this observed that a member of a committee, suspected of a desire to sell eligible property to the city, was forced to retire from public life.

The Maintenance of Pavements.

What is the life of a street pavement? That supposably depends on the traffic and its character, and in a measure on its maintenance. M. S. Whitney has an article in The Engineering Magazine on this topic.

"A famous saying has been so paraphrased as to read: 'The price of good roads is eternal vigilance.' This is forcible, but hardly accurate, the fact being that only as much vigilance and business sagacity are necessary as the good business man applies to his private business, as the efficient railroad manager applies to the care of his track, his structures, and his rolling stock, as the prudent manufacturer applies to his machinery, or as the wise landlord applies to his buildings.

"It may first be noted that, as in medicine, 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.' If pavements are properly cared for and protected, the amount of repair work will be greatly reduced. They should be properly cleaned. While a blanket of street dirt may not be very injurious to some kinds of pavement, it will certainly greatly impair the life and usefulness of others. This is particularly true of wooden and asphalt pavements. There are the strongest reasons for keeping pavements clean, regardless of the fact that cleanliness is an important factor in maintaining them, but it should not be overlooked that the life of a pavement is prolonged and the cost of its maintenance reduced by keeping it clean. Pavements should not be sprinkled more than is absolutely necessary to prevent the discomfort and injury to property of flying street dust. Proper cleaning will reduce the necessity of sprinkling to a minimum. The excessive use of water is a positive nuisance on paved streets. It reduces the dirt to a mantle of mud and slush that is more objectionable to those using the street, particularly to pedestrians, than dust."

Mr. Thomas E. Taylor ran the blockade during the civil war not less than twenty-eight times, the point of departure being Nassau and the objective point Wilmington, N. C. Many were his adventures. His book, to be published by Murray, is to be called "Running the Blockade." The author will tell how he passed through the greatest blockade we have had since the days of steam.